

THE

NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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ENTERED AT SECOND-CLASS RATES

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NO PROCEEDINGS

At the Department of Justice, Washington, it is officially denied that any action on the meat situation is contemplated.

FOWLER IN THE WEST

Anderson Fowler, of New York, of the Fowler Packing Co., has been in Minneapolis and Kansas City on business of the company.

NEW RATE

Western railroads have made a schedule rate to the packing houses of 40 cents instead of 45 cents, last year's rate. All Eastern roads except the Lackawanna have agreed to the new rate.

VISITOR FROM GERMANY

A. Leonhardt, of Magdeburg, is a visitor in this country. He is calling on his clients in the soap materials, tallow and cottonseed oil trades. The National Provisioner was happy to receive him in its offices.

SCHIEREN STILL HOPING

Charles A. Schieren, ex-mayor of Brooklyn, and president of the Free Hide League of the United States, called on President Roosevelt and asked him to use his influence to secure the abolition of the existing tariff on imported hides.

DECISION ON CREAM

The Supreme Court of Minnesota held in the case of the State vs. Crescent Creamery Co., that a statute prohibiting the sale of cream containing less than 20 per cent. of fat was a valid exercise of the police power and constitutional.—Bradstreet's.

ANTI-OLEO BILL SIGNED

Advices from Albany say: Senator Slater's anti-oleomargarine bill has been signed by the governor. It provides that any person manufacturing, selling, offering or exposing for sale, any commodity or substance in imitation or semblance of butter shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the Agricultural law, whether he sells such commodity as butter, oleomargarine, or under any other name or designation whatsoever.

CHANGE IN AUSTRALIAN TARIFF

The amendment to the Federal Tariff of Australia provides for a duty of 97c. per 112 lbs. (cwt.) for greases in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight. Greases not otherwise indicated to pay, under the new tariff act, 48c. for the same weight.

ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS

The Western Stock-Growers' Association, in session at Rapid City, S. D., has adopted resolutions opposing the Oleomargarine bill, favoring the Corliss bill to amend the Interstate Commerce law, favoring the establishment of a permanent livestock classified census and endorsing the Grosvenor pure-food bill.

NEBRASKA'S LAW

Advices from Lincoln, Neb., say the Nebraska oleomargarine law has been found to be in conflict with the bill now before Congress. Instead of placing a tax on the colored product it prohibits its sale entirely. It is thought the national law, when it becomes effective, will make prosecution under the Nebraska law ineffective.

CATTLE FOR ST. PAUL

Twenty-five thousand head of beef cattle are to be shipped during the next three months to the Standing Rock Agency in South Dakota, and after being fattened on the reservation during the summer will be sent to the St. Paul market in the fall. Arrangements are now being completed for the first shipment from Texas and Indian Territory points.

MACHINERY

The New York House Wrecking Company has established one of the largest warehouses in the east, for the handling of all kinds of second-hand machinery, and have at all times almost anything for the outfitting of any plants and can at all times quote low figures. They are at present dismantling the machinery from the Central Lard Plant, besides having dismantled a great number of large plants lately. They are also large purchasers of sheriffs', receivers', trustees', and assignees' sales, and are always prepared to furnish anything required promptly and give top market prices should there be anything to dispose of in their line.

WILL BUY MACHINERY

The Commercial Museums at Philadelphia have been notified by the local Russian consul that two Russian engineers, representing a prominent Russian firm, are expected to arrive there next week on a tour for the purpose of purchasing American cottonseed oil machinery and studying the latest methods of manufacturing this oil. The cottonseed oil industry in Russia, especially the Russian possessions in Central Asia, is regarded as only in its infancy. Most of the seed is thrown away or used for feeding cattle. There are not more than two or three cottonseed oil mills and they have inferior machinery. The Russian Government realizes the need of a large mill equipped with modern machinery and it is to obtain this result that the Russian representatives are to tour this country. It is expected they will close contracts for at least \$40,000 worth of equipment.

HARD ON VEGETARIANS

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, an authority on dietetics, compares the nutritive value of animal and vegetable foods as follows:

Errors in diet are far more common on the side of excessive meat eating than the eating of too much vegetable food. The estimate commonly given, that meat should occupy one-fourth and vegetable three-fourths of a mixed diet, is overstepped by many persons with whom the proportions may be two to four. Meat seems to satisfy the cravings of hunger more than vegetable food.

Lethaby says that the best proportions for the common wants of the animal system are about nine of fat, twenty-two of flesh forming substances and 69 of starch and sugar. A mixed diet is the only rational one.

Speaking of vegetarianism, Dr. Thompson says:

In regard to an exclusive or almost exclusive vegetable diet for man, the universal experience has been that while it may keep him in apparent health for some time, it eventually results in a loss of strength and general resisting power against disease, which becomes evident after some months, if not before.

It is impossible to subsist for any length of time on a diet which does not contain a considerable quantity of nitrogen. A purely vegetable diet gradually induces a condition of muscular weakness and languor, with disinclination for either physical or mental work.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF SWISS DUTIES

Switzerland is in a position to terminate all its commercial treaties with foreign countries in 1903, and in view of this event the Federal Council has laid before the legislative bodies a tariff bill establishing specific import duties in place of the general rates as well as of the conventional duties under the commercial treaties now in force.

The project submitted to the Swiss chambers is quite in the spirit of the measure now under discussion in Germany, the rates or duty being enormously increased for almost all classes of merchandise, except raw material not produced in the country.

The Federal Council, however, expressly states in its message to the two houses that it by no means intends or anticipates that the proposed duties will ever be actually collected. It is explained that it is what is familiarly known in continental countries as "a war tariff," to be put into force as a means of obtaining concessions from countries with which it will endeavor to negotiate new treaties of commerce. Its purpose is not fiscal, either; there is no desire to increase the income of the state from its import duties, but at most to prevent a diminution of this necessary fund. The real meaning of the bill, as is expressly declared, is protective and political.

It is aside from the purpose of this report to show that the increased duties on some kinds of food products are due to the influence of the Bauernbund, an organization somewhat resembling our granges. This society, as well as the great industrial and commercial organizations of the land, was carefully consulted by the Federal Council when framing its bill. The protective movement is almost as distinctively agrarian as in Germany, with the important difference that in Switzerland the agricultural population is composed almost wholly of small holders and not of great landed proprietors, as in the neighboring country.

The effect on meats will be a proposed enormous increase of duties, as follows:

Present	Proposed
Description.	rate.
Fresh meat, per quintal,	\$0.90 \$2.40
Salt or smoked meat, per qt.	1.20 3.00
Preserved meat, per qt.	1.20 4.00

The duty on live cattle and swine is still higher, and is intended to be prohibitory.

MORE TIME TO MOVE FENCES

The President has directed the Secretary of the Interior to issue instructions to the United States district attorney for New Mexico and to the special agents of the department suspending until July 1, 1902, the order for taking down fences erected by the Cass Cattle and Land Company, in that territory. The company claimed exemption from the operation of the law upon the ground that it had received land grant from the Mexican government, but the Interior Department held to the contrary. It was for the purpose of overcoming any hardship which might be entailed upon the company that the suspension was made. In all other cases the department proposes to rigidly enforce the law in requiring the removal of fences on government lands, and has issued instructions for the prosecution of those who fail to promptly comply therewith.

READY FOR GERMANY

It was learned that the investigations which are being made by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department into the purity and wholesomeness of food products from Germany and other foreign countries have been in progress for over three years and were actuated by a desire on the part of the officials of the department to have an adequate defense in readiness in case of just such arbitrary action concerning American foodstuffs as has been taken by Germany with regard to American meats, says the New York Commercial. It was the idea, as explained recently, by a high official intimately familiar with the matter, "to have a club in the drawer," not through a spirit of retaliation for retaliation's sake, but simply as a protection to the American manufacturer and exporter.

The result of the analyses of over 1,000 samples of different food products from Germany and other foreign countries, principally from the former, however, is surprising, and if the plan of the department is carried out, will result in the barring out from entry into the United States all of the wines, a large percentage of the beers, 88.9 per cent. of the canned meats, sausages, etc., and about 20 per cent. of the fruits now imported from Germany.

The attitude of the department in the matter is held to be impregnable. It is not proposed to arbitrarily rule out the adulterated products or to judge them by any standard which the American Government might set. In the case of Germany, for instance, it is proposed to apply to importations of food products the pure food laws internally operative in that country, on the "fair for one, fair for all" theory that what is not good for a German is not good for an American. Germany and all of the leading European countries have stringent pure food laws, applicable only, however, to internal consumption. There is absolutely no provision made against the exportation to other countries of adulterated products, even those containing the most harmful ingredients. So it is proposed to apply to importations from such countries the laws made by the respective governments to control the purity of the food products for internal consumption.

Germany recently excluded American canned meats because it was found that borax was used as a preservative. It is held by American chemists, among them Prof. Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture, that borax is not a deleterious adulterant of food and that when properly used on meats as a preservative it answers the purpose better and is in fact no more harmful than common salt. In all of the German meats and sausages analyzed it was found that borax was largely used and under the "fair for one and fair for all" theory this would result in their exclusion from the markets of the United States.

Prof. Wiley has also been engaged in analyzing the paint used in decorating toys, of which the largest part imported into the United States comes from Germany, and discovered that in many instances the paints used contained a harmful amount of lead. It was contended by the manufacturers of these toys that the lead was in an insoluble state, but the authorities do not believe that that furnishes

any reason why the younger generation should be permitted to eat poisons simply because of the assurance that they are in an insoluble state.

While, under the plan of the department for protection against adulterated foodstuffs, Germany will be the greatest sufferer, France and England are also largely concerned. A large percentage of the canned fruits and patties come from the two countries named, and both of those classes of food products were found to be largely adulterated.

Prof. Wiley believes that the proposed action of the department cannot be subjected to criticism by foreign governments. He called attention to the fact that the Hepburn pure food bill, now pending in Congress, which has been favorably reported by committees of both the Senate and House, and which, he says, has the support of a majority of the members of both houses, prohibits not only the sale, for internal consumption, of adulterated food products, but prohibits their exportation as well, thus extending to the inhabitants of foreign countries the same measure of protection as is afforded to the people of the United States. He contrasted this with the laws of Germany and other foreign governments which, as stated, allow the exportation of deleterious food products, while providing very stringent regulations prohibiting their internal consumption. The absence of any arbitrary action by this government, together with the plan for applying to foreign food products the standard of purity set by the governments in which they are manufactured, will, Prof. Wiley holds, obviate any possibility of a talk of "retaliation" or of protest from foreign governments.

In order to exclude such articles as a class, it would be necessary for the President to issue a proclamation providing for such action. But, under the administrative customs act of 1890 the Secretary of the Treasury is given power to dispose of individual cases when brought before him for action and the class of adulterated foods under investigation will be given entry in this manner.

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS

Clark Ball, secretary of the American Congress on Tuberculosis, which is to be held at the Hotel Majestic, New York, May 14, 15 and 16, has received a letter from the State Department stating that the Ambassador to Mexico and the Ministers to Central and South American States have been instructed to express to the governments of these countries that it would please that of the United States if they were represented in the congress.

SPERM OIL SCARCE

Advices from New Bedford, Mass., say a sale of 150 bbls. of sperm oil this week has left only 50 bbls. in first hands in the country. The wharves are practically dry of this commodity. Some oil is expected from San Francisco, and more is expected on the Atlantic fleet's arrival here next month. In the meantime the available supply is scarce. A recent sale of 350 bbls. of sperm oil for export is the first reported in some time.

QUAKER MOVEMENT TO STAMP ALL MEATS

The meat men of Pennsylvania—led by those of Philadelphia—are moving for the tagging of all meats for the information of the customer. The movement is intended to cultivate in the eastern stock grower the value of stock raising and stock feeding for the eastern meat line abattoirs. It is claimed that while meats are high and cattle are high it will pay the stock farmer to make use of his produce by converting it into the enhanced product—beef. To aid the home market it is proposed to draw the dead line in the public taste by securing the enactment of a state law for Pennsylvania which will compel the tagging of meats and provisions not the product of Pennsylvania so that each customer may buy just what he wishes without further hampering conditions. The precedent for such a law rests in the British statute of a few years ago which provided that those selling New Zealand or Australian fresh meats shall place a conspicuous sign over their shop doors saying so.

This act served for a time the purpose of dividing the market trade by directing the buyers of the cheaper Colonial produce to the sellers of that class of meats and the buyers of English beef and mutton to those selling the "home" article. It prevented the frozen meat man from selling his cheaper goods for the higher priced English article, while leaving the "home" man his customer whose bias was for British killed meats.

The ultimate result of this enactment was to cause the Colonial sheep and cattle raiser to improve his stock, and the abattoir and freezing works to take greater care. The demand for Australian and New Zealand frozen mutton so grew that the statute of designation indirectly caused an increased demand. Colonial produce so rose in value and demand that new shipments of New Zealand frozen mutton now fetch between 11c. and 12c. per lb. in the carcass, while old stock in the warehouse is worth 9c. per lb.

The National Provisioner has always stood for the proper identification of food products to the purchaser and for pure foods at every stage of the game. No genuine article loses by having its name and character made known. Virtue is enhanced by tests. Innocence has nothing to fear from publicity. Pure foods and proper foods have no reason to cringe at public identification and no other sort should be sold. The consumer has a right, if he so desires, to know just what he is buying. This is as true in meats and provisions as in any other line of trade. Elgin made the name for commercial butter. That is why the renovated buttermen bought up Elgin and fouled its good name. That was wrong. Goshen made the name for color in the finest of yellow table butter ever made. That accounted for the faking of colors in butter to the consumer's eye. That was all wrong and is a wrong now. Certain hams and bacons have a name of their own. That accounts for their being sold at 2c. to 4c. per lb. above other provisions of quicker cure. It is not right that the customer be handed something "just as good" after the other article has won a character for itself. The offender in this case is not the packer, but the retail butcher, who

reaps a temporary advantage at the expense of both the packer and the consumer. A good article should never be ashamed of its own name. Home dressed beef has its advantages to its admirer. Western dressed beef has its advantages to its admirers. If the Chicago or other packers are not afraid nor ashamed to print on their cars "Western Dressed Beef," and to letter the same upon the signs over their branch houses, there should not be any reason in the world why the butcher in his market should not also have his departments of "city dressed" and "Western dressed" beef, so that his customer may know just what she is buying. It is not fair to either set of our abattoir people to have their profits bandied about by an interchangeable butcher.

The leading wholesale dealers and abattoirs of Philadelphia are moving for a State law requiring all meats to be tagged so that the customer may know whether he is buying meat of a locally killed animal or that from one whose carcass has been cooled and refrigerated: in plain and simple English, whether he is buying "home dressed" or "western dressed" beef, leaving him the right of an American citizen to purchase either with the information in front of him. No manufacturer or shipper can object to such an identification, if the State of Pennsylvania desires to take upon itself the trouble and expense of passing and supervising such an enactment upon the petition of her citizens. Charles Roesch, of Charles Roesch & Sons, and Mr. McCandless are at the head of this tag movement. The National Provisioner is assured that the Philadelphia abattoir people and the retail marketmen of that city hold divergent views on the "trust" and cattle questions.

The National Provisioner represents the whole meat trade regardless of section or party and, both from a study of and experience with public sentiment and market conditions, it offers the following suggestions in the nature of friendly advice:

Quit educating the eating public to the idea that they are being imposed upon by high prices. It disorganizes the consumer, who either eats less meat or eats it in the form of fish and poultry; adding eggs which are cheap.

2. If you stop the eater from buying from the butcher, you stop the butcher buying from the abattoir. You paralyze trading and, in throwing down one market, you throw down your own trade. God knows, it has been a long and a hard job educating the consumer to the proper plane of meat prices!

3. Talk of high prices to the public. Say: "Cattle are high and meat must be high." That will make the consumer content to go on at the price asked. When conditions ease, keep your price up and get back your loss.

4. If you say that some one else is making you put it up to the consumer to win his sympathy, he'll get to thinking some night when he can't sleep and say: "Well, why don't he buy those 'plenty of cheap cattle' he was telling me about and undersell the other fellow?" Then you couldn't reason that out of his head in ten years. If his wife gets the idea the whole argument would be lost.

5. Talk high prices. If you have got to oversell some other fellow you have a good

business reason for doing so. Then go to work like unto the 16c. ham man with the 13c. ham man, explain the other fellow out of the way. Argument and work in that direction on the butcher and the customer bring its reward. When you can't sell the best cuts cultivate the sale of the other cuts that used to, in the good old "brisket" days of mother and soup, sell for much more than they do now.

The National Provisioner offers the above advise. It does not forget those "embalmed" meat days of the Miles controversy and how hard they left it for the retail and the wholesale butcher alike, but a more draggy and sullen market for the retailer.

This paper has always insisted that butchers in pursuing the higher prices for porterhouse, sirloin, round and other steaks had neglected the home and commercial value of the cheaper cuts, thus educating the public out of the use of them and making them expensive waste to the carcass instead of building up their value and price also to the better profit of the market business. Why, our working men and middle class of people are getting so that they will not eat these cheap cuts even though they are sweeter meat and more nutritious than the so-called better cuts with high sounding names.

Reverting again to the movement of the Pennsylvania meat men and their proposed tag or identification law, The National Provisioner can see no injustice or harm in it provided it stops at letting the people know just what they are buying. If a large percentage of Pennsylvanians desire this knowledge such a law will be in justice to them. If they are not interested the statute will fail from indifference and will thereby answer the question of its uselessness. In the meantime no real harm has been done to a legitimate manufacturer. The item of inconvenience is another matter. Any further enactment would be deemed unconstitutional.

This paper is convinced that borax and boracic acid are harmless even in large quantities. We do not stand for formaldehyde, salicylic and other acids in the treatment and handling of food products. They are severe wherever used. But borax and boracic acid are harmless antiseptics largely used by physicians in their practice upon infants and in larger doses in preventive fluids.

The local meat men in Philadelphia are an earnest and clean set of business men who are doing much to encourage the farmers of Lancaster County and other counties to grow stock. They deserve much praise for their work.

COMMISSIONER ISSUES NOTICE

Dairy and Food Commissioner Cope of Pennsylvania has issued the following notice:

"Investigation into the character of the preserved meats on sale in Pennsylvania recalls the fact that most of the packers use borax or boracic acid as a preserving agent. Some of the more extensive packing establishments have stated that the use of these preserving agents is unnecessary, and that if reasonable time is given, all meats preserved in this manner shall be taken from the Pennsylvania markets.

"In view of this declaration, and after a consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, I have granted the request of the manufacturers and have fixed the time at which such goods shall be withdrawn, at the first day of August, 1902. Suits already brought for violation of the Pure Food law with respect to meat products will be prosecuted until finally disposed of by the courts."

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

CHICAGO

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago at the close of business March 31, as reported to the Board of Trade, and attested by Secretary G. F. Stone:

	March 31, 1902.	March 31, 1901.
M. pork, new, made since since Oct. 1, 1901, bbls.	50,844	56,568
M. pork, made Oct. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901..	10,540	4,159
Mess pork, winter p'ked (old), 1899-1900.....	926	
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	35,789	30,967
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1901, tcs.....	55,574	29,399
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901..	.....
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1900.....	.....
Other kinds of lard....	11,388	6,236
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs. 24,352,210	14,413,328	
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.	200,000	
Short clear middles, lbs. 1,097,450	1,721,661	
Extra short clear mid- dles, made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.	3,119,716	2,731,530
Extra short clear mid- dles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs. ....	.....
Extra short rib middles. 4,213,102	4,581,514	
Long clear middles, lbs. 503,803	317,537	
Dry salted shoulders, lbs. 1,054,010	779,418	
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	3,216,515	1,935,524
Sweet pickled hams, lbs. 49,145,110	40,106,276	
Dry salted bellies, lbs. 14,153,178	12,870,027	
Sweet p'ked bellies, lbs. 13,944,122	10,824,759	
Sweet pickled Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	11,897,877	11,885,968
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	4,088,570	1,453,204
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	16,476,206	21,444,329
Other cuts of meats, lbs. 11,615,501	13,392,541	
Total cut meats, lbs. 159,077,370	138,457,616	
Average weight of hogs received March, 216; March, 1901, 222; March, 1900, 223.		

KANSAS CITY

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Kansas City at the close of business March 31, as reported to the Board of Trade, and attested by Secretary E. D. Bigelow:

	Mar. 31, 1902.	Mar. 31, 1901.
Mess pork, bbls.	577	
Other kinds pork, bbls.	2,280	6,049
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	2,570	1,715
Other kinds lard, tcs.	5,384	4,998
S. R. Middles, lbs.	7,461,464	4,573,591
S. C. Middles, lbs.	298,582	1,126,106
Extra S. C. Middles, lbs. 4,781,700	7,352,108	
L. C. Middles, lbs.	34,800	
Dry Salt Shoulders. 4,057,900	2,247,959	
D. S. Bellies, lbs.	2,111,931	3,063,482
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	753,376	540,629
S. P. Hams, lbs.	18,941,343	16,750,812
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	4,260,386	5,410,967
S. P. Cal. Hams, lbs.	3,955,467	6,400,326
S. P. Skin'd Hams, lbs.	3,079,288	4,532,850
Other cut meat, lbs.	4,367,250	5,716,667
Total cut meats, lbs. 54,068,687	57,763,636	

LIVE HOGS.

	Mar. 1902.	Mar. 1901.
Received	160,029	254,703
Shipped	7,876	8,516
Driven Out	152,673	246,949
Average Weight	188	207

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ST. JOSEPH

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in South St. Joseph at the close of business March 31, as reported to the Stock Yards Daily Journal:

	March 31, 1902.	March 31, 1901.
Mess pork (new), made since Oct. 1, 1901, bbls.	.....
Mess pork (old), made before Oct. 1, 1901, bbls. ....	.....
Irreg. mess pork, bbls. ....	.....
Other kind of barreled pork, bbls.	783	2,522
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces made since Oct. 1, 1901, tierces	2,362	2,360
P. S. lard, made from Oct. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901, tierces.....	.....
P. S. lard made previous to Oct. 1, 1900, tcs.....	674	646
Other kind of lard tcs. ....	.....
Short rib middles and rough or back bone— Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.	1,225,897	1,909,062
Short rib middles and rough or backbone— Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs. ....	.....
Short clear middles, lbs. 1,762,175	2,218,862	
Extra short clear mid- dles made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.	1,946,624	2,548,729
Extra short clear mid- dles made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs. ....	.....
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	684,519	383,304
Long clear middles, lbs.	218,944	
Dry salt shoulders, lbs. 1,052,667	402,184	
Sweet pickled hams, lbs. 8,045,709	7,977,565	
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	882,091	266,451
Dry salted bellies, lbs. 2,540,135	3,046,457	
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs. 4,037,831	3,034,952	
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	1,451,518	1,936,194
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	478,245	524,235
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	1,980,360	1,830,476
Other cuts of meats, lbs. 4,145,250	2,247,553	

LIVE HOGS.

	Mar. 31, 1902.	Mar. 30, 1901.
Received	146,293	121,408
Shipped	4,954	1,534
Driven out.....	141,801	120,609
Average weights, lbs.	211	211

OMAHA

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in South Omaha at the close of business March 31, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade and attested by Secretary L. C. Harding:

	Mar. 31, 1902.	Mar. 30, 1901.
Mess pork, bbls.	175	613
Other kinds pork, bbls.	1,155	1,046
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	5,438	814
Other kinds lard, tcs.	919	1,022
S. R. Middles, lbs.	801,649	542,398
S. C. Middles, lbs.	1,335,971	1,174,452
Extra S. C. Middles, lbs. 4,605,725	5,746,386	
Extra S. R. Middles, lbs. 2,068,754	1,794,333	
L. C. Middles, lbs.	37,121	28,489
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	1,315,132	905,068
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	1,477,614	894,655
S. P. Hams, lbs.	16,649,502	13,730,204
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	3,147,179	3,066,128
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	3,781,275	3,294,174
S. P. Cal. Hams, lbs. 4,141,605	4,636,932	1901

S. P. Skin'd Hams, lbs..	4,886,266	5,916,680
Other cut meats, lbs..	3,513,459	2,739,175
Total cut meats, lbs..	47,761,152	44,469,074

LIVE HOGS.

	Mar. 1902.	Mar. 1901.
Received	201,674	168,451
Shipped	9,030	992
Driven Out	192,644	167,459
Average Weight	220	232

MILWAUKEE

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Milwaukee at the close of business March 31 as reported to the Chamber of Commerce:

	March 31. 1902.	March 31. 1901.
Mess pork, winter packed (new) bbls.	13,923	13,244
Mess pork, winter packed (old), bbls.	1,526	
Mess pork, winter packed, bbls. ....	.....	311
Other kinds of bbl'd pork tcs.	3,218	3,120
Prime steam lard, contract, tcs.	1,503	332
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	707	1,044
Short rib middles, lbs.	960,512	2,323,667
Extra sh't rib middles, lbs.	189,378	119,925
Short clear middles, lbs.	110,709	963,554
Extra sh't cl'r middles, lbs.	419,630	208,399
Long clear middles, lbs.	71,239	80,708
Dry salted sh'ders, lbs.	320,158	225,570
Sweet p'ked sh'lders, lbs.	626,440	510,040
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	3,003,630	4,535,685
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	1,704,670	2,003,970
Sweet p'ked bellies, lbs.	622,060	275,960
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	520,400	576,645
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	338,200	756,900
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	5,924,534	4,132,682

LIVE STOCK AT OMAHA

Following is the comparative statement of receipts and shipments of live stock at Omaha for the month of March:

	RECEIPTS.
Year	Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.
1902	63,897 202,624 105,360
1901	53,827 168,580 125,096
SINCE JANUARY 1.	
1902	199,213 676,944 231,808
1901	160,953 570,628 269,561
SHIPMENTS.	
1902	18,700 9,030 28,100
1901	14,688 992 42,292
CONSUMED IN OMAHA.	
1902	39,860 192,644 75,218
1901	37,706 167,459 79,313

LIVE STOCK AT KANSAS CITY

Following is the comparative statement of receipts and shipments of live stock at Kansas City for the month of March:

|--|

THE CANADIAN SITUATION

Alfred Leduc, of the well-known firm of E. & A. Leduc, and president of the Butchers' Association in Montreal, gave an interesting interview regarding the advance in the price of beef.

"Cattle, at the present moment," said Mr. Leduc, "are very dear. We have noticed the rise in the price for live beef, and many butchers in consequence have advanced their prices of beef meat. It is but natural as during the winter months the farmers are compelled to feed their cattle indoors and this entails expense."

"But," Mr. Leduc was asked, "why is beef dearer this spring than usually?"

"That is because of the marked scarcity of cattle," he said. "European markets have been good and drovers have been busy buying cattle for shipment to Europe, so that today there is a scarcity in the rural districts which reflects itself in big centres."

"How long will these high prices last?"

"Until grass-fed cattle come in, and that will be about the end of May or the beginning of June. There is practically no expense in raising or keeping cattle during the summer, and a farmer can as well keep 100 cattle as 10."

HIGH LIVE STOCK AFFECTING CATTLE EXPORTS

The price for export cattle because of the shortage of that grade of stock available for abattoir purposes, and the competition among slaughterers to secure them, is curtailing the export of live cattle to Europe. Highly finished, corn-fed beefeves are too high to ship for profitable slaughter on the other side at the present prices for carcass beef. For the first time on record American cattle ships sailed last week for Liverpool without carrying consignments of cattle. The shipments before that had gradually dwindled as the prices for live stock persistently rose in this country. The general manager of one of the largest packers in this country, when questioned the other day in Chicago as to the condition of the live stock market, said: "Of course cattle are scarce. That's why we are paying the highest price in twenty years for

them. Exporters can buy them in the stock yards the same as ever if they will pay the price. The farmers are making the money and not the packers."

The decrease in cattle shipments and the circumstance of no cattle abroad, as above recited, is naturally causing uneasiness in Great Britain, as that market usually expects about 500,000 cattle from us annually.

WAITING THEIR CHANCE

The butter dealers are anxiously awaiting the passage of the Anti-Oleomargarine law. If it should become a law the price of butter will go to the roof. Already, just in anticipation of it, the price has gone up 2 cents in New York, up 3 cents in Baltimore; up 3 cents in Pittsburgh; up 1 1/2 cents in Cincinnati, up 2 cents in Chicago, up 2 cents in St. Louis.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

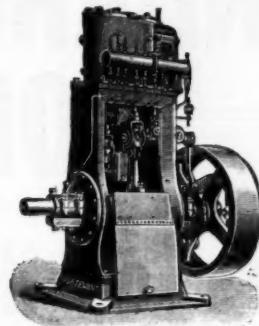
New members: Charles G. Gorsuch, E. Galban; James Pettit; William J. Fyffe, C. W. Minor, Edgar F. Leo, Isaac C. Gifford, Robert McLean, Ernest E. Jones, George H. Daggett, Charles G. Gates.

Proposed for membership: Samuel D. Cargill, Minneapolis; W. W. Cargill, La Crosse, Wis.; Charles L. Cutler, Toledo; Cornelius de Witt, Norfolk.

Visitors: J. W. Schulefield, G. C. Nickel, Liverpool; R. C. Walker, London; P. Raust, Antwerp; T. W. Lynch, Frank Scott, Montreal; E. W. Band, Toronto; George E. Marcy, A. G. Nuckin, W. T. P. Wardrup, Geo. S. Blakelee, A. Le Duc, Chicago.

Memberships have been freely bought this week at \$500; but at the close a little more money was asked.

STURTEVANT ENGINES



We have patterns for over 100 types and sizes of horizontal and vertical engines from 2 to 200 horse power. We are in a position to meet any possible power requirements between those limits. Designed originally for the driving of fans at high speed, they have been developed and the line greatly enlarged under these exacting requirements. More than 8,000 Sturtevant engines are now in use.

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MASS.**

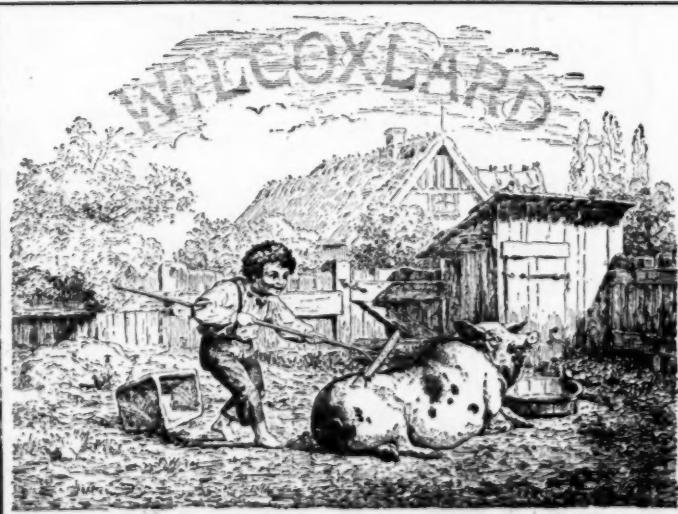
New York. Philadelphia. Chicago. London. 188

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New York,
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

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Wilcox and Globe Brand

Pure Refined Lard



STANDARD BUTTERINE COMPANY

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and manufacturers of "Bakers' Delight," a special make of Butterine, a shortening substitute for Creamery or Dairy Butter. It has no equal, quantity required being one-fourth less than butter.

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MOST
APPROVED
Devices
Made

COR. E & SECOND STS., SO. BOSTON,
MASS.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Wootten's fertilizer factory at Oxford, Md., was destroyed by fire.

B. O'Brien, St. Bernard, La., will equip a tallow rendering plant.

John H. Stockamore, Gloversville, N. Y., will erect a leather dressing mill.

The Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, Neb., will erect a branch at Bridgeport, Conn.

The board of aldermen of Montreal, Can., have decided to erect a cattle market.

Joseph Wagenhauser, Lisbon, O., has been enjoined from operating a slaughterhouse.

It is reported that the Cudahy Packing Co. has purchased property at Port Arthur, Tex.

The American Solderless Can Co., capital \$5,000,000, has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J.

The Canning and Mercantile Co., Chestertown, Md., capital \$27,000, has been incorporated.

The National Raw Hide and Belting Co., Niles, Mich., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

The Richmond Borough Rabbit and Poultry Co., Watchogue, S. I., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated.

The Jacob Dold Packing Co. has decided to build a large packing plant at Wichita, Kans. It will be larger than was first intended.

The Eagle Counter & Leather Co., Cincinnati, O., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by Wm. Volkard, John Caldwell, E. H. Pendleton, Henry Allerman and W. L. Finch.

ARKANSAS IN LIVE STOCK CENSUS

According to the census of 1900 Arkansas had livestock on 30,734 farms.

Live Stock

At the request of the various livestock associations of the country, a new classification of domestic animals was adopted for the census of 1900. The age grouping for neat cattle was determined by their present and prospective relations to the dairy industry and the supply of meat products. Horses and mules are classified by age, and neat cattle and sheep by age and sex. The new classification permits a very close comparison with the figures published in previous census reports.

Table 14 presents a summary of the live stock statistics.

There were: Calves (under 1) 254,473, value \$1,418,961; steers (1 and under 2) 82,062, value \$790,393; steers (2 and under 3) 36,893, value \$494,955; steers (3 and over) 12,301, value \$250,618; bulls (1 and over) 13,117, value \$232,062; heifers (1 and under 2) 103,555, value \$1,064,074; lambs (under 1) 88,168, value \$123,508; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 130,700, value \$240,681; sheep (rams and wethers 1 and over) 38,061, value \$73,128; swine, 1,713,307, value \$2,981,309.

The total value of all livestock on farms June 1, 1900, was \$37,483,771. Of this amount 16.9 per cent. represents that of dairy cows; 14.8 per cent. other neat cattle; 8.0 per cent. swine.

A comparison between the numbers of domestic animals reported in 1890 and 1900 indicates an important change in the character of the livestock industry. There has been a small decrease in the number of dairy cows,

and a very marked decrease in the numbers of other neat cattle and of sheep.

The decrease in the number of "other neat cattle" is probably even greater than indicated by the table. The number of "other neat cattle" given for 1900 includes 254,473 calves, and it is uncertain whether any calves were reported in 1890 under this designation. If not, there has been a decrease, for the decade, of 50.6 per cent. in the number of "other neat cattle" over one year of age. The conclusion might be drawn that, owing to the rapid settlement of the state, the steadily enhancing value of farm lands, and the increasing acreage devoted to crops, the Arkansas farmer has partially abandoned stock raising as a source of revenue. It must be borne in mind, however, that the comparatively high market prices of beef and mutton which prevailed for a number of months prior to the date of enumeration, naturally led many farmers to reduce their herds and flocks to an unusual extent.

The sheep-raising industry has been on the decline since 1880, the decrease in the last ten years amounting to 30.8 per cent. Swine have fluctuated in numbers from decade to decade, the change since 1890 being an increase of 13.8 per cent.

Animal Products

The value of animal products in 1899 was \$20,377,278 or 30.8 per cent. of the gross farm income. Of the above amount, 42.6 per cent. represents the value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms; 33.9 per cent. that of dairy produce; 22.1 per cent. that of poultry and eggs; and 1.4 per cent. that of wool, mohair, honey, and wax.

Poultry and Eggs

The total value of the poultry products of 1899 was \$4,508,143, of which 51.7 per cent. represents the value of eggs and 48.3 per cent. that of poultry raised. Of the farmers of the state, 156,922, or 87.8 per cent., reported poultry in 1900. The average return per farm was \$14.84 for eggs, and \$13.89 for poultry. The number of eggs produced has practically doubled during each decade since 1879. In that year the production was 6,610,050 doz.; in 1889, 13,371,909; and in 1899, 25,694,860.

SUES GOVERNMENT

Papers have been filed before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission on behalf of the Spanish-American Abattoir Company by Blymer, Hobbs & Clark, of New York, against the United States, to recover \$700,000 on account of a franchise granted by the Spanish authorities to the company, giving it the exclusive right to engage in the stockyards and packing-house industry at Havana, Cienfuegos and Santiago, Cuba. At the time of the insurrection, it is set forth, all operations were suspended, since which time, it is said the grant has been of no value. The right of action in this suit, it is alleged, comes outside the opinion of the attorney general on franchises granted by the Spanish authorities, the works contemplated "not being in operation or having ever been operated," which, it is alleged, puts the claim within the terms of the Treaty of Paris.

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The permanent, lasting kind is what we want to tell you about, the kind that produces results and keeps them, requires the use of paper which possesses high non-conducting properties and waterproof as well. We have that kind and have had it for many years.

Just sold one million feet to the Lockport Cold Storage Co., Lockport, N. Y. They wanted the best. We proved we had it. Got the business.

Maybe you would like to know the names of some other big concerns to whom we have given the same convincing proofs?

Maybe you want cork, hair, felt or mineral wool, paints for pipes and tanks, preservative coatings, all kinds.

Then Lythic Cold Water Paint surely is something you ought to know all about.

It's fireproof and weatherproof too. Good sized practical working samples of any or all of our products furnished free.

When you want good goods, write us. When you want quick shipments and low prices, write us.

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Been at it for many years. Maybe we can help you.

Address

Frank S. De Ronde Company
46 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended April 5, 1902, with a comparative summary:

	Week April 5, 1902.	Week April 6, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901, to Apr. 5, 1902.
PORK, BARRELS.			
To U. Kingdom...	1,642	1,327	29,567
Continent...	1,277	219	12,456
S. and C. Am...	76	120	5,983
West Indies...	767	1,198	21,726
B. N. Am. Col...	17	848	1,657
Other countries	25	24	521
Totals	3,804	3,736	71,910

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom...	14,951,669	12,133,825	271,245,340
Continent...	955,113	2,274,269	35,285,340
S. and C. Am...	127,475	321,700	3,205,170
West Indies...	100,300	341,825	3,506,049
B. N. Am. Col...	.....	.....	31,333
Other countries	11,225	59,475	303,700
Totals....	16,145,782	15,131,094	313,576,932

LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom...	5,662,774	4,999,619	116,781,380
Continent...	5,455,094	6,447,434	127,260,088
S. and C. A...	220,860	955,455	10,021,205
West Indies...	312,515	611,850	7,778,590
B. N. Am. Col...	.....	828	69,742
Other countries	117,140	181,890	1,180,800
Totals ...	11,768,383	13,257,076	263,093,805

Bacon and Recapitulation of week's exports:

From—	Pork, bbls.	hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,622	7,335,175	5,880,930
Boston.....	503	2,215,500	1,595,869
Portland, Me.....	.....	2,256,120	767,100
Phila.....	.....	1,502,132	1,178,598
Baltimore.....	1,127	1,847,755	1,563,819
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport News	512	.....	392,082
New Orleans	49	9,850	149,985
Montreal	.....	.....	240,000
St. John, N. B.	.....	979,250	.....
Totals....	3,804	16,145,782	11,768,383

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

Nov. 1, 1901 to April 5, 1902	Nov. 1, 1901 to April 6, 1901	Decrease
Pork, lbs.....	14,382,000	20,171,200
Bacon & Hams	.....	5,789,200
Ibs.....	313,576,930	355,365,968
Lards, lbs.....	263,093,805	280,428,875
		17,335,070

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS**Provisions**

Receipts of hogs were small again to-day and their prices 5@10 higher. The products continued under speculative control and were advanced at the opening 2 to 5 points, with lard the best held product; corn was also then a little higher; the fluctuations thereafter were frequent within a narrow range. In New York sales of 25,000 lbs. pickled bellies, part at 9 1-4, which is the price now for all averages, and 20 boxes pickled clear do, 14 lbs. ave., 10.

Cottonseed Oil

The market is rather weak, notwithstanding the advance for lard. Demands are very slack for the oil, both from the exporters and compound makers, while it seems likely that in the dulness that the disposition will be to let the market sag a little in order to pick up the outside cheaper lots for closer control. In New York, prime yellow would hardly bring over 42; indeed, it is said to have been obtainable at that price, and perhaps some business has been done in it, although to 42 1-4@42 1-2 is nominally asked, either for April or May deliveries. Good off-yellow offered at 41 3-4 and 41 bid. Sales of 15 tanks crude, mills in the Southeast, at 34 1-2@35.

Tallow

Weekly contract deliveries of 200 hds. city to home trade were made on the basis of last sale, or at 6 1-4. Market firm; supplies of city, hds., in New York were sold up; quoted at 6 1-4; but there are fair offerings of other tallow.

Oleo Stearine

The sale yesterday in New York of 100,000 pounds at 10 1-2, was a resale; demands are now quieter; most pressers, however, are sold up; about 400,000 pounds held here, but more by one source; it would now be hard to buy, probably, at 10 1-2, as the advance for lard stimulates the pressers' views. Chicago holds at 11, but has not, as yet, sold over 10 5-8; the asking rate is wholly an arbitrary one.

A TIMELY RECIPROCITY LEAGUE

Representatives of the sixty leading manufacturers of the United States, on Monday, at Chicago, formed a National Reciprocity League to secure the ratification of treaties and for other purposes.

W. E. Stanley, Governor of the State of Kansas, was elected president. The organization is non-partisan. It will wage a campaign of education concerning the "urgent need of reciprocal trade relations with foreign nations."

In a word, these manufacturers say they are manufacturing in excess of the consumption of the home market. They want the United States Government to establish trade relations with other countries that will throw open the markets of the world for the disposal of their goods. The United States Senate will be asked to ratify at least nine treaties that provide for reciprocal arrangements in the trade relationship of the United States and various countries of the Eastern Hemisphere.

A. B. Hulet, of Topeka, Kansas, was chosen secretary of the new league, and B. B. Swift,

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"HAM & BEEF"
RETAINER
AND SAVE MONEY**

THE HAM CASING COMPANY,

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

of Chicago, treasurer. The following board of directors was selected: H. C. Carver, Chicago, chairman; G. Watson French, Davenport, Iowa; C. R. Hoffman, Kansas; James Deering, Chicago; Henry L. Little, Minneapolis; L. O. King, St. Louis; A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.; W. S. Thomas, Springfield, O.; H. A. Heath, Topeka, Kan.; John A. Kasson, Des Moines, Ia.; John L. Webster, Omaha; Adolph Kasper, Chicago; A. D. Brown, St. Louis; E. T. Brunson, Chicago; S. R. Calloway, New York city, and E. M. Barton, Chicago.

A national convention of the league will be called for the near future, probably at Chicago.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN DEMAND

Meat prices have risen in England because of a falling off in cattle shipments and the absence of "home" cattle to meet the local demand for meat.

The prohibition against Argentine cattle, because of the foot-and-mouth disease, affects the supply also. This prohibition does not apply to Canadian cattle, hence the present call upon the Canadian herds by United States cattle shippers as well as other exporters. A member of a prominent firm of freight brokers says:

"United States cattle shippers for the first time in many years are buying and shipping heavily of Canadian cattle, owing to the temporary scarcity of fat cattle in the corn belt, occasioned by the shortage of the corn crop and consequent curtailment of feeding operations since last fall. There is absolutely no foundation for the report of the meat trust or combination restricting foreign shipments. In proof of this, such shippers as have contracts are filling them as usual, but are not taking additional room owing to the high prices current on this side. Prices on this side, in conjunction with prices current abroad, govern the number of cattle shipped."

MEETING CALLED

Chairman J. W. Allison, of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has issued the following notice:

After much discussion and correspondence it has been decided that the convenience of the greater number of the members of the Committee on Rules could best be served and a fuller attendance secured by holding a meeting in Dallas immediately preceding the date fixed for the Convention. I beg, therefore, to advise you that the committee is called to meet at the Oriental Hotel in Dallas on the morning of Friday, April 25.

It is thought that the greater number of the reunion visitors will have gone by that time, comfortable quarters can be secured, and the committee will have two full days, and such part of Sunday as they care to use to devote to the very important task they have in hand.

This invention is a Casing for bottling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

	APRIL 5.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	100	11,000	1,000	
Kansas City	50	3,000	...	
Omaha	600	4,000		
	APRIL 7.			
Chicago	18,000	24,000	17,000	
Kansas City	5,000	4,000	1,000	
Omaha	2,000	2,500	4,500	
St. Louis	3,500	1,500	...	
	APRIL 8.			
Chicago	4,000	13,000	7,000	
Kansas City	6,000	7,000	3,000	
Omaha	5,000	8,000	7,000	
St. Louis	2,700	4,000	700	
	APRIL 9.			
Chicago	14,500	25,000	20,000	
Kansas City	2,000	7,000	3,000	
Omaha	4,500	8,500	2,000	
St. Louis	2,300	5,000	3,000	
	APRIL 10.			
Chicago	6,500	18,000	11,000	
Kansas City	4,000	7,000	2,000	
Omaha	3,000	7,000	3,500	
St. Louis	2,500	2,500	1,300	
	APRIL 11.			
Chicago	2,000	15,000	4,000	
Kansas City	1,000	5,000	1,000	
Omaha	2,500	6,000	700	
St. Louis	700	2,000	2,000	

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The
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
 NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

**CREDIT AGREEMENT AND
GOOD SENSE**

The National Provisioner last week said that the much "Herald"-ed Broadway, New York City, dictator of meat prices did not exist. The publication, Sunday, of the alleged credit agreement amply shows this. It shows also a state of retail credits which had to be remedied.

-At the Union Stock Yards, Chicago packers have to pay cash on the day of sale for all stock bought. The stock yards "memo" with "scale ticket" attached is handed in and settlement must be made in cash before the bank closes. The carcass meat of these same cattle is sold to the retail butcher in New York City on seven days' credit. That is seven times as long a credit as the slaughterer gets when buying his cattle at the yards.

The National banks have a most severe credit system and a stringent associated arrangement on every item of finance. But banks are not packers. Neither are the associated merchants or their credit men's associations. The retail merchant makes the purchaser pay cash. Very few render bills, and then only to select customers where an arrangement has been previously made.

The retail butcher himself asks cash of his customer, and a few of the shop owners are associated for getting rid of the "dead" beat customer and for other purposes. Still the packer is supposed to sell on unlimited credit even in the face of the fact that when the agreement to extend limited credit to the retailer went into effect the wholesalers had to wipe off more than \$2,000,000 of dead accounts due to retail bankruptcies or other dodges, which made the collection of those accounts impossible. It was found convenient to appoint a joint collector—as the railroads do a joint association ticket agent—for certain purposes.

The plain English of the published credit agreement shows on its face that:

1. Retail butchers were allowed seven days' credit.

2. If they defaulted in the payment of their accounts the defaulters could only buy for cash, certified check, or C. O. D. all of their meat cash. It gave the marketman the chances of getting some one to back his credit.

3. The defaulter's default was not to be made public, guarding his credit.

4. The wholesalers would not deliver meats free to markets, except under certain exigencies.

5. Butchers could provide for their own deliveries, call for their own stuff, as they do in the case of freights at railroad depots, or the packers would provide for delivery at a ridiculously low charge per carcass.

6. For convenience all defaulted accounts and matters of dispute in regard to these things were, by consent, left to an arbitrator and collector.

Arbitration is considered the fairest of all courts, the least slow and the less expensive to all parties.

There is not a line, a sentence, a word, or a breath in the published agreement which savors of "trust," dictation, blacklisting, fixing prices, fining butchers in default, or any of the other malignant assertions published in regard to this simple and proper business understanding. It answers every charge.

There is a vast difference between an arbitrator and a dictator. Is it better for a butcher to have his credit and collection thus quietly handled than to be sued on his account and have his bad credit published abroad?

There is not a thing in this much-talked-about credit agreement which is improper and which does not exist to a greater extent in any other business in this or any other country.

But the original question is one of the price of beef. Any butcher who ever killed a beef steer knows that a prime, corn-fed and finished beef steer dresses with the heat out of his body about 58 per cent. of his live weight, and a poorer one from 42 to 50 per cent. of his live weight. He knows, therefore, that a steer which costs him 7c. or more "on the hoof" stands him in pretty high beef in the carcass. He knows that carcass beef, high as it is now at the present prices for cattle, cannot be sold cheaper.

It is easy to take the low prices for inferior cattle and quote them against those for carcass beef of top-notch cattle. Prices on carcass beef are so close that dead accounts would kill that end of the business at present quotations. A system of credits is necessary for sound business. That is all there is of a newspaper "sensation," which is not even based on good fiction.

"RUBBERING"

This country is, just now, a popular field for observation by European governments. Nearly every Continental country has its special commissioner over here studying and reporting upon our economic and industrial conditions and the causes which produce them. The purpose, of course, is to furnish the data with which to produce the same state of industry on the other side. The "spectre of American competition" is a sort of hush or bogie phrase which, metaphorically, draws all foreign heads under the quilt for a confidential talk about the "spectre." So they are learning all about us to whack us with our own weapons, in their hands.

It takes more than a mere "brief" knowledge of plans and basic facts. The business training, tact and capacity must accompany it.

GERMANY vs. THE EXPERTS

The action of the German Government in dodging the known verdict of that country's noted Society for the Protection of the German Chemical Industry, and which is official adviser to the Health Council—composed of 70 of Germany's foremost experts and specialists—to accept that of the Food Committee, points its own moral and truth.

The former tribunal was, in the cool wisdom and judgment of the Fatherland's solons, founded to safeguard the health of the Empire. This august tribunal of scientists and experts pronounced against the disuse of boron preparations in the conservation of meats and other foods. The Food Committee pronounced against the use of the same substances. The latter is a less august or independent body than is the former, but the government passed by the judgment and conclusions of the country's famous scientists for those of the lesser authoritative body.

The above fact alone discloses the guilt and intent behind the whole German anti-American meat movement and justifies our suspicions of that country's unfriendliness and insincerity.

There is no need of outside proof of our contentions. Germany furnishes from within all of the evidence necessary to sustain our position.

FRANK TALK ON BUTTERINE

The oleomargarine bill has been passed by the Senate by a vote of 39 to 31 votes. It passed loaded with amendments which are odious to the dairy interests. Senator Proctor's report is the dairy report and it represents their wishes. The ease with which the Senate dressed up the bill with odious amendments showed the temper of the Senate. With some effort on the part of the butterine interests the bill could have been weighted to its death—could have even been defeated on the final vote. The division on its passage showed that.

The motion to recommit the bill shows better the feeling of senators. The motion was lost by 37 to 35 votes. A change of one vote only would have tied the ballot.

The National Provisioner gave certain advice which was not heeded. At that time the bill was in a comatose state. It was also ripe for defeat. Then the oleomargarine people took a sleep and made little effort in their own interest. The fight, up to this stage, had been waged by The National Provisioner and Judge William H. Springer, representing the National Live Stock Association, at their own expense. This paper took its hand off, discontinued its expensive and effective work at Washington, leaving the work on the oleomargarine bill at this critical stage in the hands of those who took the opposite view, or no view at all. The bill was passed. Since that time intense activity has set in, but we fear that it is too late, both houses having passed it. The National Provisioner declares this a critical and dangerous piece of legislation. This paper's opposition from a quill standpoint is unabated. We deplore such legislation, especially against a pure food product.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

150 Nassau Street

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TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

EXTRACTION OF OIL BY SOLVENTS.

When a chemist has submitted to him a sample of seed or other substance containing oil or fat of any kind, he takes advantage of the fact that certain volatile substances, such as ether, turpentine, benzene, and benzoline, act as solvents for the oil, and will extract it from the oily substance, after which, by evaporation, the solvent can be driven away, leaving the oil behind. Special apparatus, such as the well-known Soxhlet and the Jerwitz apparatus, have been devised and are extensively used for this purpose. Many attempts have been made to adopt similar methods on a manufacturing scale, but it cannot truthfully be said that some of these processes are very satisfactory in practical working. Under the circumstances, therefore, a discussion of the principal features of these solvent extraction processes, and the reasons of their possible success and failure, may not be without interest.

It is a well-known fact that the ordinary processes of extracting oil from seeds by pressure does not extract the whole of the oil; some is left in cake, the amount varying with different seeds and different methods of crushing. This is not altogether an unmitigated evil, because the small quantity of oil left in the cake gives to it a good value for cattle, but still there are cases where the residual cake is not required for cattle feeding purposes, and any oil left represents so much loss to the oil crusher. A process which will extract the whole of the oil is therefore to be preferred to one which leaves some oil in the cake. Solvent extraction processes will effect this.

The principle underlying all solvent extraction processes is that the oily material is treated in a special apparatus, with the solvent which extracts the oil. The oil-charged solvent is subjected to distillation, when the solvent distils over, and, by passing the vapor through a condenser, the solvent is recovered for use over again. The oil is left behind in the distilling apparatus, and can be employed for any purpose to which it may be applicable. But in the distillation process it is not advisable to subject the oil to a high temperature, or it will be deteriorated in quality. As a matter of fact, the heat used in the process should not exceed 220 degrees F., that is a steam heat. Presently, it will be seen how the solvents in use conform to this particular. At that heat the whole of the solvent should be eliminated from the oil, or the process is not satisfactory.

Ether is perhaps the best solvent for oils that is known; it has a low boiling point, and is completely expelled at from 200 degrees F., to 212 degrees F., but for a manufacturing process it is too expensive and too volatile, while its inflammability is great. Turpentine is a good solvent, but its high boiling point—320 degrees F.—prevents its being completely expelled by a steam heat, and, therefore, it is not available for this purpose.

Benzol from coal tar is a satisfactory solvent for oil. When pure, it has a boiling point of about 180 degrees F., and can be completely eliminated from oil by steam heat, but commercial benzois often contain small quantities of the higher boiling homologues—toluol and xylol—which are not separated out of oil by a steam heat, and, consequently, these benzois are very liable to leave traces of the solvent in the oil, and in the material from which the oil has been extracted. It is, therefore, important, if benzol be used as a solvent, that care is taken to see that it is fairly pure. Benzol that has been once used, and thus freed from the higher boiling impurities, is much more satisfactory for use as an oil solvent.

Benzoline, or petroleum spirit, is most largely used for this purpose. It is readily obtainable and is cheap, while its solvent properties are good. It is a limpid liquid of a specific gravity of about 0.730, very volatile

and inflammable. It is not a simple compound, but a mixture of several allied compounds, the nature of which varies in different grades of benzoline. Some of these compounds boil below the boiling point of water, while others boil at higher temperatures; in light benzolines, from 70 to 80 per cent. will distil under 212 degrees F. This means that some fractions of these benzolines will be left behind in the oil, or in the materials from which the oil was extracted. This feature is often not recognized by oil extractors, who sometimes wonder why the oil is not as good as they expected it to be. Benzoline which has been once used is free from such impurities.

(To be continued.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Meat Packing

W. L. BROWN, CHICAGO, ILL.—You would do well to consult fully a recent census report, published by the authorities of your State. We give you a few of the facts from this which answers, in part, your inquiry. To obtain full information, you should read the full report:

"The slaughtering and meat packing is the most important industry in the state (Illinois). The 64 establishments reported in 1900 gave employment to 27,861 wage-earners, or 7.1 per cent. of the wage-earners employed in the state, and the products were valued at \$287,922,227, or 22.9 per cent. of the total value of the products of the state. In 1890 there were 81 establishments, 17,932 wage-earners and products valued at \$212,291,382. The increase in the value of products during the decade was \$75,630,895, or 35.6 per cent. Chicago is the great livestock market for the West and Northwest. The packing of meats was begun there in 1836, before the city was incorporated, cattle and hogs being brought in on the hoof. The pioneer establishment was located very near the mouth of the Chicago river, in what is now the heart of the city. Attention was not early concentrated upon the by-products, but now the entire animal is utilized."

Liquid Air

C. B., PALMYRA, WIS.—Liquid air has not yet become a commercial factor in the packing business nor does the prospect seem to indicate its feasibility in the very near future. The subject matter in your inquiry is too extensive to answer to the extent it deserves, in these columns. You would do well to purchase the book on "Liquid Air and the Liquefaction of Gases," which will acquaint you fully with this subject and is among the latest up-to-date publications. The price is \$2.50.

Long-cut Ham

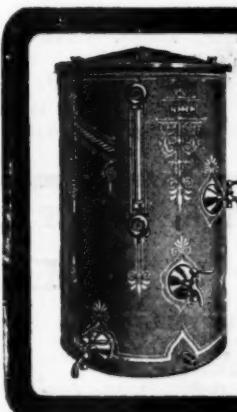
BUTCHER, LONG ISLAND.—The long-cut ham is an export cut and some time since was very popular, but of late years it has been supplanted to a great extent by the short-cut ham. It may be, however, obtained any time upon order. It is a very neat looking and presentable ham when properly trimmed. The method of manufacture is as follows: The leg is cut off at the first joint below the hock, the hip-bone is separated at the rump with a knife, the butt left full and nicely rounded, hip-bone bared, leaving butt of ham with a flat appearance, cushion ham full, but not faced.

Oleic Acid (Red Oil)

F. M. P., TOPEKA, KANSAS.—Oleic acid in the sense you mean is known in the trade as "red oil," which varies in color from brown to pale reddish brown. It is obtained by saponification usually from tallow by a saponification by lime in an autoclave under a very high temperature and pressure. This material is not made as a primary object, but is incidental to the manufacture of glycerine from tallow. Red oil is largely used in certain kinds of soaps.

MATSUKATA AT STOCKYARDS

Count Matsukata, of Tokio, Japan, was a visitor at the Chicago stockyards recently in company with Toshiro Fusita, Japanese consul. He and his party were conducted through the big plant of Armour & Company, in charge of George H. Dunlap, a representative of the firm. The count expressed surprise at the magnitude of the packing industry.



CROSS OIL FILTERS DO BEST

What other filters do well. They clean waste oil and drippings perfectly, making them fit for use over and over again.

Cross Oil Filters must surely have superior merit.

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MODERN TARIFF SYSTEMS

"Modern Tariff Systems" is the title of a monograph just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It presents in concise form a statement of the three distinct tariff systems now applied in the principal commercial countries of the world, and is of special interest at this time in view of the tariff discussions and pending tariff legislation in certain European countries. The tariff systems now in use among the prominent commercial countries of the world may be classed under three heads: (1) the general tariff system; (2) the general and conventional tariff system; and (3) the maximum and minimum tariff system. The system of a general tariff is the simplest of those enumerated, and consists in having a single schedule of import duties, which is applied to the goods of all countries without distinction. Such a tariff is altogether an act of the legislative branch of the government. It takes account only of the needs of the home country, and recognizes foreign commercial relations only in so far as the latter are in harmony with home interests.

The system of general and conventional tariffs, however, makes a distinction between goods which come from different countries. The fact that nations which make use of a general tariff often find themselves compelled to change this tariff when they later make commercial treaties is evidence of how difficult it is to maintain such a tariff intact. But since modern nations are practically compelled to have more or less commercial relations with each other some way of regulating these relations must be found, and the usual method of securing this end is by means of a mutual understanding between the countries in question. Generally one nation declares itself ready to grant some concession or reduction in its tariff if a corresponding concession is offered in return. If an agreement is reached, a treaty is then made, and as a rule the willingness is expressed to make further treaties with other countries under similar conditions. Such a treaty will usually introduce new tariff rates. If the state substitutes these rates for those in the general tariff, then no change in the system takes place. The usual course, however, is for the state to now maintain two columns in its tariff schedule; the first for those countries enjoying the "most-favored-nation" treatment, which is called the treaty or conventional tariff, and the second containing the original rates, for those countries not

receiving this treatment and termed the general tariff.

The rates of the conventional tariff are, of course, never higher than those of the general schedule, and are usually lower. It may be, however, that one nation regards it of importance that a certain rate, a reduction of which is refused by the other power, should not be increased during the period for which the treaty is made. The making of an agreement that rates shall not be changed is termed "binding" such rates. That is, the conventional schedule is composed of reduced and "bound" or fixed rates. The general schedule may be changed at any time without breaking any of the conditions of the treaty, but the conventional schedule can only be changed by the consent of both parties.

The general tariff is framed with the acknowledged purpose of being the basis for the negotiations of commercial treaties. A conventional schedule is drawn up in these treaties, and, by the action of the most favored nation clause, the conventional tariff becomes so extended in application that, as a rule, it is the exception to apply the general tariff. For this reason, the general tariff is regarded mainly in the light of a preliminary sketch of the real tariff. As a consequence, the rates in the general schedule are not infrequently made rather high, so that they can readily be reduced and concessions demanded in return. There is always the possibility, however, that the negotiations may be broken off for some unforeseen reason, and the undesired high rates become actual rates. This possibility generally exerts a restraining influence in the framing of the general tariff. The course which events in the field of commercial policy may take will always exert considerable influence in the formation of such tariff schedules, but the main consideration must always be the needs of the home producers.

The most prominent country using the general and conventional system is Germany. The general tariff is practically that of 1879 with the later amendments. The conventional tariff is made up of the schedules contained in the commercial treaties with Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, Roumania, Greece, and Servia. Partially through commercial treaties and partially through the action of the administration in making most-favored-nation agreements, Germany has ex-

tended the application of the conventional schedule until it is now given to all European countries except Portugal. The general tariff, therefore, has only a very limited scope, and in this case may be regarded as a penalty tariff. In Austria the general tariff is based on the laws of 1882 and 1887. The conventional tariff is the result of several commercial treaties and practically applies to all countries of importance.

The maximum and minimum tariff system is distinguished from the above system, first of all, in its form. Instead of having two rates for a few articles, it has two rates on most articles on which duties are imposed, and for this reason is frequently called the double tariff system. In the application of these rates the maximum schedule corresponds to the general schedule and the minimum schedule to the conventional schedule of the system just described, since the minimum rates are given only to those countries which receive the most-favored-nation treatment. The characteristic difference between the two systems, however, arises from the difference in their origin. The minimum schedule is not drawn up by negotiations between the executives of the two countries, but is framed by the legislative body at the same time that the maximum schedule is made. That is, the legislative power fixes two rates of duty on each article in the tariff. The higher rates is the one which fixes the maximum extent to which those articles may be taxed on entering the country; the lower, or minimum rate, is the one which fixes the minimum extent to which the duty may be lowered. If it is desired to make commercial treaties at any time, these two rates show the exact limits between the treaty rates are to be fixed.

The countries at present using a multiple or maximum and minimum tariff system are Spain, France, Russia, Brazil, Greece, and Norway.

CATTLEMAN'S MEETING

A call has been issued for a meeting of the Mississippi Cattleman's Association, which will assemble in Jackson on May 28, and remain in session two days. The meeting is for the purpose of organization, and this is the first formal convention that has ever been held by the association, and it is proposed to encourage interest in cattle raising by this method.

Eastmans Plant, now occupied by SWIFT & CO., New York City

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REFRIGERATING.

1—150 Ton De La Vergne Compressors, complete with cooling coils and 100,000 ft. 3-in. expansion pipes.

BOILER ROOM.

1—250 h. p. B. & W. boiler.
2—80 h. p. Manning boilers. Pumps, Heaters, etc.

OIL DEPARTMENT.

Melting kettles, presses, receivers, agitators and complete outfit.

ABATTOIR.

10—Double friction hoists.
4,000—Beef hooks, and complete equipment.

PACKING HOUSE.

Hashers, sausage stuffers, tanks, presses, scales, etc., complete equipment.

PUMPING STATION.

2—No. 1 N. Y. filters, compound pump, boilers, etc.

FERTILIZING DEPT.

2—Anderson dryers, 6 ft. x 25 ft.
1—Disintegrator mill, No. 4, and a complete working outfit.

LAUNDRY.

1—Washer, wringer, sewing machines, dryers, etc.

CANNING ROOM.

Bliss presses, soldering machines, copper kettles, tinning tools.

Retort cooking room.

Extract department.

Boning room.

Hide department.

Head and feed department.

Casing department.

Office furniture.

John E. Beggs, 47 Cedar St., N. Y.

CONFORMATION OF CATTLE

(Continued from April 5).

THE POLLED TYPE OF BEEF CATTLE

The Aberdeen Angus is an animal admirably adapted for beef making. A beautiful symmetry and correlation of parts is evidenced. The general rotundity and the parallelogramic form desirable in the beef animal are highly developed. Refinement is shown in the head and every feature of the organization, and that there is a minimum of offal is clearly evident. The straightness of the back line, the uniform depth of the body, the squareness, length and depth of the hind quarter, and the breadth and depth of the chest all show a well-fleshed animal, one which will produce cheap beef of high quality, and will also possess early maturing qualities. This is the ideal our feeders and breeders should keep before them if they hope to produce beef of the right class and beef that can be made at paying prices.

THE RANGE STEER.

Contrast with the foregoing the range steer. Here we have a type now fast disappearing and commonly known as the Texas steer. It is apparent that defects chiefly predominate in the make-up of this animal. The head is coarse and heavy, there is much dewlap, the neck is flat on the side, instead of being round, full and even. The shoulders are prominent, the legs heavy, the bones exceedingly coarse, and the fore quarter almost abnormally developed, though not in direction of quality and refinement. The ribs are flat, the backbone is prominent, and the body is poorly covered with flesh. The hind quarter is short, the thigh thin and lacking in fullness, the flank light and cut up, and the angles of the body too prominent to suit even a dairy specialist.

As a class these animals do not mature until four or five years of age, and the percentage of dressed meat to the live weight is only about 50, whereas in the improved types it is 60 to 65 and they are ready for the market at about two or two and a half years. The folly of attempting to engage in beef production with such a class of animals, especially if stall feeding and intensive farming are practiced, must be apparent to all. The type can be improved remarkably soon and in a most effective manner, and for the sake of economy and in the name of common sense the matter should be given attention by our farmers at the earliest possible date.

A POOR FEEDER

A class of beef animal often met with in the South has characteristics which show him to be a poor feeder. While he will mature earlier and make a better quality of beef than the Texas steer, he is a slow, irregular, and expensive feeder and one that will not mature with rapidity. He is to be avoided where profit from growing and feeding beef cattle is the object sought.

GRADING UP COMMON STOCK BY CROSSING

Attention has been called to some of the defective types of beef and dairy animals, the question of how to improve our native stock of animals cheaply and effectively so that the great mass of people may participate in the benefits to be derived may now be considered. The cheapest and most successful way is by crossing dairy and beef sires of proper quality on our native stocks. The first cross usual-

ly exhibits great improvement over the original type, and two or three crosses produce results that may be considered most satisfactory.

A GOOD DAIRY SIRE

He has all the qualities that we have tried to describe as adjuncts to dairy production. He has the crested neck, refined head, clean-cut features, depressed back, cat hams, and smoothness and symmetry of outline that are always accompaniments of blood and breeding. Used on our native stocks, he will produce remarkable results in a short time. As the sire is more than half the herd, this makes it possible for hundreds of our farmers, who are now suffering from having too many poor animals on hand, to effect improvements at a small cost. If one man is not able to purchase a desirable sire, several can club together and a whole community be benefited in this way.

A GOOD BEEF SIRE

The broad, high forehead, short head and clear contour lines of the head and face evidence quality and blood. The crested and nicely rounded neck harmonizes and blends admirably with the splendid development of breast and brisket. The top and under lines are almost straight and parallel with each other, combined with depth, breadth and fullness of the hind quarter, and smoothness and refinement in every feature of the make-up. He is a well-fleshed animal, with superb handling qualities, supplied with an ample reserve of energy, and altogether a superior and attractive type of sire, who will beget the qualities of the economical feeder in his offspring.

YOUNG BEEF ANIMALS

The head is moderately fine, the back straight, the quarter long, deep and well developed, and the outline smooth and symmetrical. The desirable qualities result from the use of the improved sire on our native stock. They are of a type that is profitable to the breeder and the feeder, and suitable for export. When we consider how readily improvement can be effected on the native stocks of the country through the medium of the pure-bred sire, it is a mystery hard to explain why so little advancement should be witnessed at the present time.

[THE END.]

SALE BY AUCTION.

WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Immediately opposite the Central Meat Market, occupying a commanding position in this important trading centre, where property of freehold tenure with possession is seldom obtainable in the open market.

WEATHERALL & GREEN

will Sell by Auction, at the Mart, on Monday, May 5th, at two o'clock, in one lot, the

FREEHOLD COMMERCIAL PREMISES.

known as No. 1, West Smithfield, substantially erected and modern business premises, for many years past occupied by Messrs. Harris & Chate, the well-known wholesale provision merchants and importers. The property has a frontage to West Smithfield of about 20 feet, and covers a superficial area of about 800 feet, and in the rear and adjoining is a Leasehold Property, known as No. 27, King street (which is incorporated with the freehold property) held for a term of about 40 years at a ground rent of £47 per annum, the total superficial area being about 2,390 feet.

Messrs. Edell & Gordon, Solicitors, 4 King street, Cheapside, London, England. Particulars of the Auctioneers, 22 Chancery Lane, London, England.

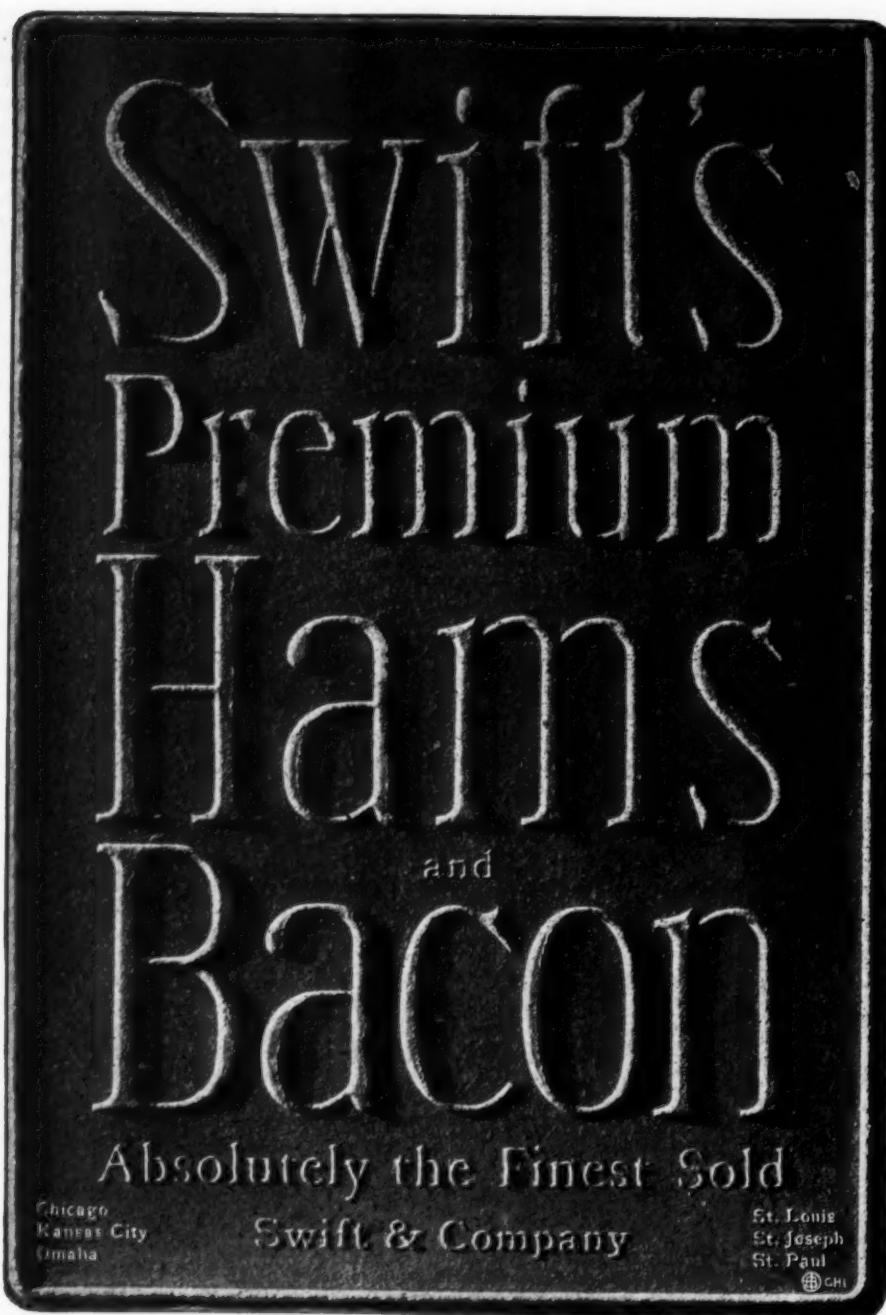
PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.—
Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1902.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for beef, flour, etc., as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 235 Johnson street, Chicago, Ill., will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, April 15, 1902, for furnishing for the Indian Service, beef, flour, bacon, beans, coffee, sugar, rice, tea and other articles of subsistence; also for boots and shoes, groceries, soap, baking powder, crockery, agricultural implements, paints, oils, glass, tinware, wagons, harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, etc., hardware, school and medical supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, etc., as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 77 and 79 Wooster street, New York City, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, May 13, 1902, for furnishing for the Indian Service, blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; Nos. 77 and 79 Wooster street, New York City; 235 Johnson street, Chicago, Ill.; 815 Howard street, Omaha, Neb.; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Leavenworth, St. Louis, St. Paul and San Francisco; the postmasters at Sioux City, Yankton, Arkansas City, Caldwell, Topeka, Wichita and Tucson. Bids will be opened at the hour and days above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. The Department reserves the right to determine the point of delivery and to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

W. A. JONES,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1902.—Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, May 1, 1902, and will be immediately opened thereafter in the presence of such bidders as may attend, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, etc., for the Department of the Interior and the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, to-wit: (1) For fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, carpets, and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, ice, lumber, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, engraving, photographic supplies, etc., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Geological Survey, and the Howard University, respectively, during the fiscal year above indicated. Proposals will also be received for the purchase during the same period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks. All bids (except those for purchase of waste paper) accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Forms of proposals, etc., will be furnished on application; requests for blanks must designate the classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.



THE ANTI-OLEOMARGARINE BILL

The opponents of the Oleomargarine bill believe they have it beaten. Its parliamentary status is such that unless the Speaker is able to give it more than ordinary help it will not come before the House again this session.

The Senate put in so many amendments that it is virtually a new bill, and under the rules of the House bills that have been so treated must be referred to committee. The bill cannot be sent to conference except by unanimous consent, and that is out of the question. When the committee makes a favorable report, as it will, the bill must go on the calendar and await its turn.

Ninety-nine per cent. of the bills that die expire while waiting their turn for consideration. It is upon this fact that the opponents of the bill base their belief that they have defeated it. A special rule for its consideration would get the bill out of the slough, but two of the Republican members of the Rules Committee, Grosvenor and Dalzell, are opposed to the bill, as are all the Democrats. The Speaker is the only friend the cow has on the committee. He could cause the committee to report a rule, but nothing so drastic is looked for, as it would probably require the appointment of two new Republican members. In the present condition of the oligarchy that rules the House that would be more disastrous than the fight over Cuban reciprocity.

A MAKER'S VIEW

One of the largest oleomargarine manufacturers says:

"The bill as passed is most unjust. We do not think it is constitutional and hope it will be found unconstitutional. Should it become effective it will naturally injure the cattle raisers and, in fact, nearly everybody, because it hampers the sale of a cheap and wholesome product, thus hurting those who cannot afford to buy high-priced butter; and another result will be to enhance the cost of butter, which is now pretty high. So it looks as if all classes would be injured except the dairy interests. However, I would rather not go into details now, as the bill must go back to the House because of the amendment as to process butter, which was tacked on; and there may still be a chance that it will not become effective."

Other makers were equally emphatic, predicting that should the law become operative it would cripple an industry in which thousands of people are employed.

"It is purely in the interest of the dairy people," one said. "They would have Congress prohibit us from putting a wholesome coloring matter in butterine when, as a matter of fact, they color their own butter to make it more attractive. The makers are always willing that their butterine should be put on the market and sold for what it is and not represent it to be butter."

ELGIN'S GROCERS AGRIEVED

The Grocers Association of Elgin, Ill., is incensed at Senator Hanna because of his stand in favoring the anti-oleomargarine bill. President Sturm of the Grocers' Association said that more than half the families in El-

gin used oleomargarine, and that as it was the poor man's butter, it had the same rights to protection as the farmer, whose cause the butter men are advocating.

BUTTER MEN SQUEAL

The bill as it stands was the subject of a great deal of discussion on the floor of the New York Mercantile Exchange and throughout the west side produce district generally. Most dealers are very hazy as to what course they will adopt as regards renovated butter in case the bill becomes a law, but some of the largest and most important butter men in New York declared their belief that very little, if any, less renovated would be sold in New York under the operation of the bill than at present; the renovated article, they claim, is popular with the retail trade generally, and the additional tax per pound, it is held, will not materially restrict consumption.

The adoption of the amendment taxing renovated butter, it is argued in the trade, would be creating class legislation among dairy men in favor of the makers of creamery butter and against the process men. Not a few dealers insist that the present bill is unconstitutional. There is just a possibility that some action will be taken by local butter men

against the bill when it comes up in conference at Washington. This possibility, however, has got no further than talk as yet.

CATTLE EXPERIMENTS

A series of experiments extending over more than a year has been completed at the Storrs State Agricultural College, Mansfield, Conn., by Prof. H. W. Conn, of Wesleyan University, to test the accuracy of the statements made by Prof. Koch, of Germany, in regard to relation of bovine tuberculosis to that of man and its significance to the dairy herd. Prof. Conn has proved that the development of tuberculous cows continues until at the end of four years three of four cows were worthless either for food or for milk production. Professor Conn says that his experiments show that the danger of the spread of tuberculosis through the milk of diseased animals is not so great as has been commonly supposed, but that, in the earlier stages of the disease, when the udder is not affected, the danger from the use of the milk appears to be limited. He says, however, that it is impossible for a farmer to tell accurately when the udder will become affected with the tuberculosis germs, and that the only method of freeing the herds of cows in the country from the greatest danger which menaces them is to segregate every animal upon which the tuberculin acts.

AUSTRALIAN INSPECTION OF PIGS

A series of recommendations which are to be submitted to the governments of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, have been drawn up, and unanimously approved by the members of the conference which has been considering methods of carrying out the inspection of pigs and pig products.

The recommendations are as follows:

1. Tuberculosis.—That when tuberculosis exists in only one organ, including the lymphatic glands receiving lymph from that organ, or in only one distinct group of lymphatic glands, or in only one other isolated situation, the part of the animal only which is so affected should be condemned; except when such local tuberculosis is concomitant with emaciation, in which case the whole carcass should be condemned.

2. Tuberculosis.—That when tuberculosis exists in two or more places (organs, glands, membranes or tissues), not directly connected by lymphatic vessels, the whole carcass should be condemned.

3. Tuberculosis.—That the detection of the presence of tuberculosis in any degree in a dressed carcass, or in any portion thereof, warrants the condemnation of such carcass or portion.

4. Actinomycosis.—That the resolutions referring to tuberculosis should also apply to the disease known as actinomycosis.

5. Specific Diseases.—That pigs affected with the following specific diseases in any stage be condemned, viz.: Anthrax, hog cholera or swine fever, parturient fever, septicæmia, pyæmia.

6. Parasitic Diseases.—That when either of the parasites, *Cysticerus cellulosus* (measles), or trichina spiralis, or lesions caused by these are present in an animal, the whole carcass be condemned.

7. Parasitic Diseases.—That in a well conditioned carcass the presence of hydatids, flukes or other internal macro-parasites, as also the presence of ticks, lice or dermatozoa, does not justify condemnation.

8. Other Diseased Conditions.—That the existence of any of the following diseases or abnormalities in certain stages may necessitate the condemnation of the animal, either wholly

or in part, that is to say: Pleuro-pneumonia, quinsy, asphyxia, anaemia, jaundice, fever, constipation, abscesses, fractures, bruises, wounds, gangrene, emaciation.

9. Post-mortem Changes.—That the existence of any carcass or portion thereof of putrefaction, discoloration, congestion, flabbiness, post-mortem staining, or the presence of insect larvae to a degree rendering such carcass or portion offensive or loathsome in appearance, or unwholesome warrants the condemnation of such carcass or portion.

10. Inspection Methods.—That on slaughter every carcass should be cut open from the pelvis to the chin and the pluck (by which is meant the lungs, heart and liver, with their lymphatic glands), should remain attached to the carcass by the trachea or windpipe, until inspected; and that the abdominal viscera be examined at time of slaughter.

11. Inspection Methods.—That for the effective inspection of pig carcasses, when tuberculosis is present in any organ or part in any degree, all groups of lymphatic glands should be successively examined until the evidence required in Resolution 2 is met with.

12. Qualification of Inspectors.—That for the carrying out of the effective methods of inspection all meat inspectors should be required to manifest by means of examinations of uniform standard throughout the various states, the possession of a sound and sufficient knowledge of the following subjects, viz.; (a) Animal anatomy, physiology and pathology, and animal diseases, (b) the principles of sanitary science as applied to abattoirs and the management of animals, (c) the practical details and methods of preparing, dressing and manipulation of meat foods, (d) the laws relating to meat inspection.

13. Supervision of Inspection.—That the inspection of food animals and meat should be carried out by certificated inspectors under the supervision of qualified veterinarians.

14. Required Legislation.—That this conference affirms the necessity of the systematic inspection of all pigs and pig products intended for human food in any form, whether fresh or preserved, and strongly urges the desirability of the introduction of uniform legislation to enforce such inspection in the different states.

REGULATIONS IN MALTA

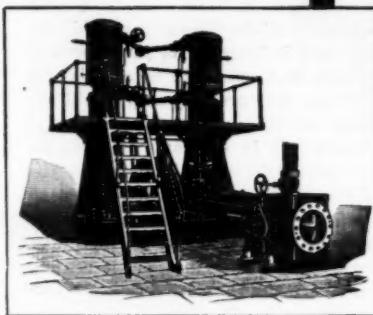
The Governor of Malta has issued the following notice:

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Council of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 20, of Jan. 30, 1902, and to direct that the following regulations be observed, viz.:—

1. The Importation is Forbidden of: (a) Cattle (except horses, mules, and asses) from Egypt, the province of Naples, Calabria and Salonica. (b) Wool, hides, skins, horns, bones, and hoofs from the above places and from countries where epidemic diseases are reported. (c) Cattle arriving from any place, if affected with any disease in view of which, in the opinion of the Chief Government Medical Officer, their admission into the lazaretto might prove detrimental to other cattle already in the island.

2. Cattle which may be allowed to be landed under the conditions hereinafter specified, and subject to their being kept isolated and under observation in such of the enclosures at the lazaretto as may be assigned or approved for that purpose for the period hereinafter stated. (a) Cattle from the Black Sea except Odessa, from the Sea of Azof, Syria, and Preveza (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited)—subject to three months' observation. (b) Russian cattle from Odessa, subject to one month's observation. (c) Cattle from Roumania, except swine (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited), subjected to three months' observation. (d) Cattle from Morocco and Sardinia (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited), subject to 15 days' observation. (e) Cattle from Sicily (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited), subjected to 10 days' observation. (f) Cattle from the Regency of Tunis (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited), subjected to five days' observation. (g) Cattle from Bengazi (unless the importation is otherwise prohibited), subjected to two days' observation. (h) Horses, mules and asses from Egypt, the province of Naples, Calabria, Salonica and Turkey in Asia, subjected to three days' observation. Such horses, mules and asses shall be released, after inspection at the lazaretto, provided the owner undertakes to keep the animals in a place approved of by the Collector of Customs, and to cause them to be inspected by a government medical officer or veterinary surgeon twice a week for nine weeks. The cattle referred to in this paragraph shall not be allowed to be landed, unless the consignee shall have in each case, and before shipment, made a written application, stating the approximate number of animals intended to be imported, and obtained the necessary permission after having agreed to abide by any regulations which may be established. Such application shall imply that the consignee has bound himself to abide by any regulations which may be enforced on the day of importation or which may be issued during the time in which the cattle may have to remain in quarantine, and also to pay the entrance fees, fees for guards, and other fees for ordinary or extraordinary expenses usually levied on cattle at the lazaretto.

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3. (a) Swine arriving from the ports of Turkey and Greece, except those referred to in Sections 1 and 2, and swine arriving from Roumania, will be subjected to eight days' observation at the lazaretto.

4. General Provisions.—All cattle intended for importation into these islands must be accompanied by a certificate from the British Consular authority, or, in default, of the local government authority of the places of origin and embarkation, stating that cattle disease has not been officially reported in those places during the three months previous to the date of embarkation. The term "cattle" includes horses, mules, asses, animals of the bovine species, sheep, goats and swine.

5. Vessels with Cattle on Board.—(a) Vessels arriving in this island having on board more than 250 head of cattle (bovine) are to go into the quarantine harbor, and the cattle are to be inspected in the cattle enclosures of the lazaretto. (b) Vessels which have, or have had, on board animals suffering from any contagious or infectious disease shall be disinfected in such manner as the superintendent of the public health department may direct. Should such disinfection be objected to, the vessels

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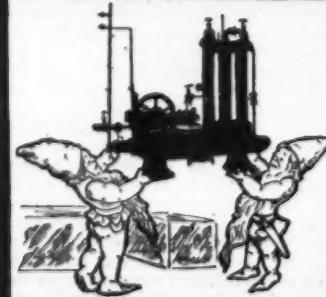
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will be subject to quarantine, pending disinfection, on their returning to Malta harbor.

EXPERIMENTS ON CATTLE

As a result of experiments upon livestock, Dr. H. P. Armsby, director of the experiment station, at State College, Pa., says that he has found that a steer in the respiration calorimeter loses weight at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. a day when standing up and gains at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. when lying down. This is a confirmation of the theory that quiet and contented animals make best gains. Dr. Armsby says further that the heat generated in fattening animals is more than sufficient for their needs, and that these animals do not need warm stables.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The plant of the People's Ice Co., Atlanta, Ga., was damaged by fire.

The Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R. will erect an ice plant at Pittsburg, Pa.

The Keystone Brewing Co., Dunmore, Pa., will increase capacity of plant.

C. J. Farmer, Port Angeles, Wash., will erect ice and cold storage plant.

The plant of the Mutual Ice Co., Topeka, Kans., will be in operation July 1.

Charles E. Dickinson, Lockport, N. Y., has sold cold storage plant to John Sherman.

The Mutual Milk and Cream Co., New York City, will build a creamery at Danbury, Conn.

The Pabst Brewing Co. will erect a \$250,000 cold storage plant at Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Valley Township Creamery Co., Burrton, Kans., capital \$1,000, has been incorporated.

The Marion Ice and Cold Storage Co., Marion, O., has increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The Rochester Cold Storage and Ice Co., Rochester, N. Y., capital \$70,000, has been incorporated.

The Nacogdoches Ice and Cold Storage Co., Nacogdoches, Tex., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated.

The Peckham Butter and Cheese Factory, Richland County, N. Y., capital \$600, has been incorporated.

The Crawfordsville Ice and Cold Storage Co., Crawfordsville, Ind., capital increased from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

The Washington Cooling Co., Washington, D. C., has been organized by J. H. Preston, John Gill, Jr., and others.

The De Ruyter Co-operative Milk Producers' Association, De Ruyter, N. Y., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated.

W. L. Heermance, 313 Greenwich street, New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities \$47,114, no available assets.

The National Refrigerator Co., Colorado Springs, Colo., will erect a \$350,000 ice and cold storage plant at Kansas City, Mo.

A. H. Veeder, P. T. Jackson and others are interested in a large cold storage warehouse to be erected at St. Paul, Minn.

The Summit Co-operative Creamery Co., Summit, N. Y., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by Foster Wharton, Charles Conrow and Smith P. Ryder.

The Springfield Consolidated Ice Co., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by Charles F. Ayer, Henry F. J. Knobloch and J. J.

ARMOUR'S ENGLISH CONTRACT

Advices from New Orleans say: The Armour Packing Company has just closed a contract with the English Government. According to the terms the American company is to furnish 6,000,000 lbs. of roast beef. Three and one-half million pounds of this comes from Kansas City, through New Orleans, by way of the Frisco and Illinois Central routes whence it will go direct to London. Eighty car-loads are in the city now, ready for shipment, and eighty more will follow at an early date. Such shipments have usually been made by way of New York, and the fact that the present one comes through here indicates confidence in New Orleans' facilities for shipping.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	March 1 to April 2—	1902.	1901.
Chicago	610,000	490,000
Kansas City	170,000	255,000
Omaha	210,000	170,000
St. Louis	92,000	180,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	134,500	132,000
Indianapolis	71,000	71,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	10,000	24,000
Cudahy, Wis.	27,000	25,000
Cincinnati	35,000	40,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	36,000	25,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	27,000	26,400
Sioux City, Iowa	68,000	52,000
St. Paul, Minn.	45,000	45,000
Louisville, Ky.	20,000	25,000
Cleveland, Ohio	35,000	35,000
Detroit, Mich.	23,000	23,000
Marshalltown, Iowa	6,500	6,000
Bloomington, Ill.	6,300	6,200
Above and all other	1,750,000	1,745,000

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or hams, and hogs by the cwt.

Frequent Changes in Prices—Manipulated Markets—The Undertone Good—Present An Upward Tendency—Stocks Reduced on Moderate Hog Receipts

The declining tendency at the close of the previous week continued to the trading of early this week. It was clear that it originated more from a disposition to manipulate the market rather than from statistical situations or outlooks of cash demands. There was also the belief that reactions to better prices were probable at any time, and that the May option had not been lost sight of for manipulation, despite the fact that the speculative sentiment is shifting contracts to some extent from May to September, and that more of the outside interest is working to the later month.

We had not much faith in the reports of last week that the statistical showings then were having effect upon market conditions, in that there was exhibited a lighter reduction of stocks for the month than had been expected. The main reason for the breaking away from an advancing course of prices was, as it seemed to us, more for the purpose of shaking out as much as possible the large outside "long" interest that had tailed in. The decline then brought lard within about 20 points of the low figures that prevailed before the upward course of prices set in. From the inside figures the market began to creep upward shortly after the opening of this week, conditions are now confident, with the prospect of an ultimately higher market. There are, however, likely to be fitful changes as usual on speculative conditions, such as now prevail, and it would seem to be quite possible that if the outsiders gather again in force on the "long" side for prolonged holding, that there will be the usual upset conditions spasmodically.

The stocks of the products must have fallen off further within the last few days in consideration of the light receipts of hogs and the fact that the shipments of the products out of Chicago have been steadily of fair volume. Ordinarily such receipts of hogs, in volume, as had through this week, and indeed even through the previous week, would have been highly stimulating to the entire position of hog products prices, but the market caught tone from the sagging tendency only as the principal operators became buyers, instead of sellers, and with the later advancing temper the outsiders helped it along by buying to some extent. It is, of course, well understood that the current moderate receipts of hogs are incidental to the time, when the farmers are busy with their spring work, and that normal supplies of the hogs are probable within a short time. But the fact of the matter is that consumption of the product is keeping well up to productions and as the belief is that the excess of the hog crop over last year's supply has been already marketed, and that the supplies of the swine from this along to the fall months are not likely to be in excess of those of the previous season, that statistically hog products will be all right for good prices. Nevertheless, as implied, we expect to see many changes in prices of a temporary order and because of the speculative temper, in the ordinary movements of swinging prices both ways against speculators.

It had been claimed that hog products had been largely affected by fluctuating prices for corn, but at this writing corn is declining and hog products are advancing, and it is clear that the latter can largely take care of themselves. It would appear that the hog

products were not likely to have sharp setbacks in prices, more than spasmodically, from a firmer tendency in the belief that contracts have yet to be put out more largely ahead, by the packers, as well as from the statistical exhibits.

The outward movements of the products latterly have been either in the way of consignments or demands, well up to those of the previous year, notwithstanding the conservative temper of Europe so far as furnishing buying orders here. There seems, as well, to be as much home demand as last year at this time. It is true that the various compounds have diverted trade to some extent from pure lard because of their distinctly attractive buying price, yet at the same time there are so many sources holding only moderate stocks of pure lard that the demands for it are necessarily steady of satisfactory volume.

There would seem to be no material "short" interest among speculators; the outside speculator either takes profits on the "long" side or he gets crowded out on reactions, only to take on another investment, as the market, as at present, tends upward.

The receipts of hogs just now are rather under those of last year, while they are showing a falling off in weights; the average last week at Chicago was only 210 lbs., against 215 lbs., the previous week; 213 lbs. a month ago; 205 lbs., two months since, and 200 lbs., three months since; the average at this time last year was 222 lbs.

Associated products have been quieter lately, or since the burst of trading in them through last week and the week before. There is now less doing in the compounds and cotton oil, although both are held firmly; oleo-stearine has advanced and, together with tallow, has strong support because of the home consumption latterly reducing stocks and from a feeling that through the high prices of beef collections of fat will be shortened.

In New York there is rather more of an export business in refined lard, but the steam lard has little English demand although wanted a little more freely by the refiners. The pork trading is small at better prices. The city cutters ask 1-4c. per lb. advance on bellies because of the high cost of hogs, and are generally firm over prices of other meats. The trading from near sections is increasing.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 3,804 bbls. pork; 11,768,383 lbs. lard; 16,145,782 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 3,736 bbls. pork; 13,257,076 lbs. lard; 15,131,094 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—The advantage is still with sellers under fairly active home distributions and a fair export demand; city extra India mess at \$21 barrelled; family at \$20.50 to \$21.00; \$13 to \$13.50 packet; \$11.50 to \$12, mess; \$10 to \$10.50.

In New York, sales for the week to present writing: 750 tcs. western steam lard, on private terms (quoted at \$10); 700 tcs. city lard at 9.30c. to 9.60c.; (compound lard, 7-7.8 to 8-1.8c.); 500 bbls. mess pork at \$16.25 to \$16.75; 400 bbls. short clear mess pork at \$17.75 to \$20.50; 200 bbls. city family, do., at \$18.50; 4,000 loose city pickled shoulders at 7 1-2c.; 3,500 loose pickled hams at 10 to 10 1-2c.; 20,000 lbs. loose pickled bellies, 12 lbs., 9c.; 10,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. av., 9c.; 18,000 lbs. do., 14 lbs. av., 9c.; now held at 9 1-4c. for all averages; 50 boxes do., 14 to 16 lbs. av., at 9 1-4c.; 10 boxes pickled clear, do., at 9 7-8c.; 3,000 loose green hams at 10c.; 2,000 loose green bellies at 9c.

BRANCHES WILL HAVE TO PAY

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that branches of packing houses will each have to pay a tax of \$200. The packers having branches in the State maintained that one State tax of \$200 should cover all branches, and the decision is against them.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The general situation is no different than usual at this time of year as packers are, as they always do at this season at least nominally advancing prices despite the fact that at least the more prominent tanners are well supplied, and in a position to abstain from purchase for at least a while. It is thought however, that it will not be long before an actual advance can be accomplished.

NATIVE STEERS.—60 lbs. and up are rather an indifferent factor. Bids of various amounts have been made according to date of salting, though they were in most cases below the views of buyers; the more prominent element are not attempting to market their wares as they are making an effort to work off the earlier hides first. Prices range from 11 3-4c. to 12c., according to date of salting.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS.—60 lbs. and up are nominally worth from 11 to 11 3-4c.; they are in fair supply and very few have been sold up to this writing.

COLORADO STEERS.—60 lbs. and up, are very quiet and are being sold by prominent packers at from 11 to 11 3-4c.; the only sale of note was a thousand of the late March take off at 10 3-4c.

TEXAS STEERS.—A sale of considerable volume, including a variety of weights and ranging in price from 10 to 12 1-2c., was effected. Packers are disinclined to deal in futures and are demanding a fairly long price for their heavy stock. While the general supply is fair the present inquiry indicates that it will soon be depleted.

HEAVY NATIVE COWS.—Are in fairly generous supply, though the end of the season on this class of hides is in sight. They range in price from 9 1-2 to 10c., according to weight, quality and selection.

BULLS.—Natives are quotable in the absence of operation at from 9 1-2 to 10c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The distinguishing feature of the country situation is the scarcity of buffs, which, by the way, are not the only variety so affected. This paucity of hides has resulted in an advance of a quarter of a cent in the asking price and even on this basis it is rather difficult to effect satisfactory purchases as holders are rather disposed to retain their hides for the better prices which they feel are reasonably certain to prevail within a comparatively short time.

NO. 1 BUFFS.—Free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., sold in the early part of the week at 8 and 7c. for the two selections, though the present asking price is a quarter of a cent higher on both. It would be difficult to obtain any material quantity for immediate shipments.

NO. 1 EXTREMES.—25 to 40 lbs. easily command 8c. in straight lots though mixed offerings sell for less money.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.—An ordinary country selection has sold for 8 1-4c. flat, though country packers would bring a premium. The demand taken all together is rather less than it was.

NO. 1 HEAVY COWS.—Free of brands and grubs are well sold up, and have moved at 8 1-2c. for an ordinary selection.

BULLS.—Are an indifferent factor and quotable at 7 3-4c.

NO. 1 CALF SKINS.—8 to 15 lbs., are fairly sustained at from 11 1-4 to 11 1-2c.

KIPPS.—15 to 25 lbs., will range in ordinary selection from 8 to 8 1-2c., they have sold in fair volume at these prices.

DEACONS.—Range from 62 1-2 to 82 1-2c. and are in excellent demand.

SLUNKS.—Are 30c.

HORSE HIDES.—Are a fairly strong factor at \$3.15.

SHEEP SKINS.—The demand continues fairly active at consistent prices, of which the appended quotations are a reflection. We quote: Packer pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.35; country pelts, 85c. to \$1.15; packer lambs, 90c. to \$1.10.

BOSTON

The situation is quiet and weak in tendency. Tanners are not at all susceptible to offers as they are fairly well supplied, and probably could not be persuaded to buy excepting in case of a considerable concession. Some of the shippers are, however, mostly sold up and are not manifesting any great anxiety to move the balance of their offerings. Quotations range from 8 to 8 1-8c., New Englands are rather stronger with practically all the offerings sold up at 8c. Receipts are very light. Calf skins are held at full prices and the supply is hardly adequate to meet the cause.

PHILADELPHIA

The recent sales have had rather a bracing effect on the market which is stronger than it was last week. The country accumulations have been cleaned up. The older stocks are pretty well moved out and taken all together the situation is healthier and the general atmosphere is better than for some years past at this season. We quote city steers 10 to 10 1-2c.; country steers, 9 1-2 to 10c.; city cows, 9c., and countries, 8 and 8 1-2c.; bulls, 7 1-2 to 8c. The calf skin market is active and fairly well cleaned up. There are no accumulations of sheep skins though prices can hardly be said to be well sustained.

NEW YORK

The market is well cleaned up, there being no appreciable quantity of hides on hand. Prices are steady. We quote: Native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11 1-8 to 11 1-4c.; butt branded steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11c.; side branded steers, 10 1-2 to 10 3-4c.; bulls, 9 1-2c.; city cows, 8 1-2 to 8 3-4c.

SUMMARY

The Chicago packer situation is naturally stronger with a fractional advance along the line on practically all grades, though the advance is so far purely nominal; in view of the fact that the more prominent tanners are well supplied there probably will not be any appreciable operation from this source, at least, during the immediate future. The larger packers are under the impression that there will be no further recession in value and that in all probability a substantial advance will be a feature of the early future, especially as

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the qualities co-incident with the spring season are naturally much improved. The country situation is characterized by a stronger tone, rather because of a pronounced scarcity of offerings than on account of any particular request. The dearth of hides is of such an emphatic character that dealers are rather indisposed to make their holdings on the current basis, preferring in most cases to take the chance of an advance which is likely to come in the early future. The increased strength of the packer contemporary is naturally exerting a greater influence on country values and this fact combined with the scarcity is naturally the source of considerable encouragement to holders. The Boston market continues quiet and tanners are more than usually conservative in their operations; as a matter of fact most of them are well supplied and consequently impervious to any but strong concession offers. New Englands are well cleaned up and as receipts are particularly light the volume of offerings is of a very indifferent character. The New York market is well sold up, there being but few hides on hand and those being principally in the possession of one packer. The Philadelphia market shows a very much stronger front than has characterized it for some time past, which fact can be ascribed to the recent sales which were of a clearance nature. Taken all together the situation is a very healthy one and prospects of the early future very encouraging to the packers.

HIDELETS

It is rumored that a syndicate of western packers contemplate the erection of a large abattoir in New York City on either the North or East River water front. The prospective capital is \$500,000, and the dimensions as to length and breadth will be 200x200 feet with a consistent height.

The Sladek Tanning Co., recently organized in Tacoma, Wash., with a capital stock of \$80,000, is about to erect a large plant. There is now every indication that the bill abolishing the duty on hides will go into effect, as various Congressmen are being importuned on all sides to exert their influence to this end.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The late flop in prices of lard did not disturb the tallow situation. The impression seemed general that the lard market was being manipulated, that the leading interests on the "long" side found essentially all outsiders working that way and that the market was temporarily shaken up to get the stuff back cheap; therefore that there was a probability of prices reacting at the pleasure of packers. It is conceded that with a stable lard market, and which would permit a normal consumption of the tallow by the compound makers, especially that the supplies of the beef fat would not be more than needed by our home consumers. Indeed it might be difficult to supply more than ordinary demands for nice stocks of tallow. The general stocks of the tallow all over the country are unusually moderate, and it requires only ordinary conditions of demands to bring them to the front as a decided influence. It is a singular circumstance that despite the variable lard market that tallow is so well sold up from week to week in every direction. In New York no material accumulation can be made, and over the west whenever a nice lot of the tallow appears it is taken up on immediate needs for consumption or upon confidence respecting near future wants. It is clear that the markets in this country can for some time be independent of foreign demands. It is perhaps well that the home consumption may be relied upon since there is no prospect of buying interest either from the continental or United Kingdom markets. The high prices, by comparison with ordinary seasons, is drawing supplies of tallow to England, particularly from South America, and Australia, in rather larger volume than had been counted upon; moreover less tallow is made to do for wants in England and upon the continent, with resort to substitutes.

The compound lard business in this country was active for about a fortnight up to this week, and nice grades of the beef fat were used up freely. This week, with many of the large distributors filled in with the compounds, there is a more conservative feeling over taking them, with a disposition to await clearer ideas over the course of the pure lard market. It looks as though the markedly favorable price of the compounds as against that for the pure lard was diverting trade from the latter and that the beef fat position is in that degree additionally benefitted.

The soap trade is not at all brisk, yet the soapmakers are compelled to be steady buyers of tallow, since because of market conditions, they have been indifferent over providing for future needs and for the most part buy

more to protect their current wants for consumption.

It looks, as well, as though the productions of tallow are not likely to be up to the volume expected immediately with the close of the Easter period. Some of the melters here say that their collections of fat are less than ordinarily and it is probable that the high price of beef is interfering with consumption of it all over the country and diminishing the volume of fat on offer.

The London sale on Wednesday showed 9d. to 1s. decline, another, with 1,500 casks offered and 10 per cent. of it sold.

There have been sales of 100 hhds. city in New York at 6 1-4c., and there are now about 100 hhds. on sale for the week, for which 6 1-4c. is bid and 6 3-8c. asked. City in tierces is at 6 1-2c.

Country made brings strong prices and is closely bought up by the local soap people, of which sales for the week of 300,000 lbs., in lots, at 6 1-8c. to 6 5-8c., chiefly with 6 1-2c., as outside, although some choice lots could hardly be obtained under 6 3-4c.

The edible ranges, as to location of make, from 7 1-4c. to 7 1-2c., it is very scarce.

At Chicago the tone is strong, where there has been a better business; and sales of 1,800 tierces, including prime packers at 7 1-4c., and edible at 7 3-4c.

LATER.—The market is firm in New York, at 6 1-4 for city, hhds., at which the offerings for the week have been well cleaned up, with sales to-day (Thursday) of 50 hhds. city, for the West, at 6 1-4, and 125 hhds. do, to the local soap buyers, at 6 1-4. The weekly contract deliveries will probably be made at 6 1-4.

This market has rather ignored the usual influence from unstable lard prices because there had been a good deal of the stearine bought latterly and the stocks of it can be better controlled. Moreover the compound lard makers had drawn largely upon their accumulated stocks of the stearine on the late rush of demands for the compounds and are even now compelled to figure in some degree over the stearine, even though this week's business in the compounds shows a falling off. There are more people with the belief that the late reaction in lard was due wholly to manipulation in an effort of packers to shake out the outside "longs," and that its market price for it is likely to come about again some time this month to greater steadiness; in that event that the compound business will again become active and that stearine will be more freely required.

At this writing 145,000 lbs. have been sold in New York at 10 1-2c., and further quantities could be secured at 10 1-2c.

At Chicago, sales of 100,000 lbs. at 10 5-8c. The higher prices of beef may have something to do with the stearine, as well as the tallow markets; the consumption of beef is undoubtedly falling off, as collections of rough fat

are less this week in this city and probably so, as well, in all other sections.

LATER.—Sale of 100,000 pounds in New York at 10 1-2. At Chicago the pressers have advanced their asking rate to 11.

LARD STEARINE.—About 10 3-4c. is the market rate for the best of the western on offer, while the city pressers ask up to 11c. The refined lard makers are little interested over the stearine, their own makes of it about sufficient for needs in the present moderate business in refined lard.

GREASE.—Grades needed by pressers are in immediate stock and well controlled; therefore at firm prices, generally speaking, there is no pressure to sell, although the soapmakers are moderate buyers, and there is absence of export demand. The west, however, is fairly well sustained and receipts thence are moderate. "A" white quoted at 7 to 7 1-4c.; "B" white at 6 1-2c.; yellow at 5 1-2c.; bone and house at 5 1-2 to 5 3-4c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Business is essentially in limited quantities. On urgent wants, as the make is moderate, prices are well supported. Sales of 50,000 lbs. white at 6 5-8c., and 80,000 lbs. yellow, at 5 3-4c.

LARD OIL.—Varies daily, as the lard market fluctuates. The large consumers are careful buyers, and most other buying is in small lots to tide along. The make is not large, and the accumulations are not oppressive. Sales at this writing at 79 to 80c.

CORN OIL.—Moves out slowly. The mills do not care to sell freely at current prices; at the same time buyers' wants are not urgent and they are satisfied mainly by second hand lots which seem to be fairly plentiful. Quoted at \$5.95 for car lots to \$6.12 to \$6.25 for jobbing quantities.

DOLD LIKES WICHITA

Jacob Dold has made up his mind that Wichita is the coming city of the great Southwest and not content with building the best packing-house in the West there, he has determined to commence the erection of residence houses. Mr. Dold says that he thinks Wichita is going to be a great deal larger town than it is now and that when his company gets ready to operate the new packing plant, which is now being erected, a great many more new houses will be needed in the north part of the city.

"That is certainly a great country," said the veteran packer. "I have had faith in Wichita ever since we first located a packing-house there. I can see but one calamity that can ever give that section a severe setback and that is for the people to become too lazy to plow and plant. I am going to build these houses for an investment, and I may possibly build some more. I consider investments in Wichita perfectly safe and profitable."

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TALLOW SOAP MATERIALS GREASE

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Borax,**

**Cocoa Nut Oil, Pure Alkali,
Palm Oil, Sal Soda,**

Correspondence Solicited.

**COTTONSEED OIL,
OLIVE OIL FOOTS.**

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Rather Quiet, but Fairly Firm Situation
—**Exporters Figuring Over Light Quantities Only—The Western Compound Makers Now Indifferent, with a Falling Off in Business in the Compounds**

There has been little buying interest this week at any point on the seaboard, while over the South there is the moderate business usual on the winding up of the season's production, particularly so this year, from the fact that the mills had been all along ready sellers of their productions, and that those mills, apart from the control of the leading companies, have very little surplus to offer for sale. Demands for cotton oil have latterly come more in spurts, the satisfaction of which left spells of idleness. It is usual with the trade upon getting a little burst of export demand to talk of "large export requirements" as probable, that "Europe must have the oil freely," that it has "markedly insufficient wants of other seed oils," etc. But it is noted that Europe does not concern itself much over future deliveries of the oil; that it furnished demand for spot oil, as it needs it, and that after satisfying its urgent wants it drops out. We cannot see that there is any prospect of Europe changing its policy over buying; it is hard to believe that it will pay current prices for the oil at all freely; that it will be a conservative buyer for the entire season is altogether probable; no large lots are taken by it any time, but more quantities actually needed. The exports for the season to date are about 225,000 barrels less than in the corresponding time last year. It looks as though the deficiency in the shipments for the entire season will be of more significance to market conditions later on. But the prospects of the cotton oil market are favorable to the selling interests for a near future period, and it is probable that contrary situations for it will not be developed until the actual amount of the oil to be carried over into a new season is developed.

This week's markets have been fairly firm, however that they have been comparatively quiet; indeed the tone at this writing is becoming better because of increasing confidence over the pure lard market. The declining tendency in the prices of lard last week and early this week, while it hardly disturbed the prices of cotton oil yet gave an uneasy feeling over the consumption of it, as it was modifying a large buying interest that had been had in the compounds. The compound business is now only moderately active, although at this writing the market conditions for pure lard are again working a little more in favor of sellers. We believe that there was no reason for the late downward movement either in corn or hog products outside of the disposition to manipulate the prices against an outside contingent. There is a fair inference that with everybody on the "long" side in speculative deals in hog products and corn, that the leaders would ultimately shake out the "tailors," and this was done in the recent downward movement; the outsiders in a good degree sold out; the stuff was had comparatively cheap by the more prominent speculators, and the market subsequently resumed a strong tendency. Statistical positions enter into consideration in modified form with markets that have largely speculative features, and it would appear that latterly hog products were under speculative control more largely than before in a long time. It would not seem probable that however firm the tendency is at present on the speculative commodities that the strength was not likely to be held more than spasmodically, but that, as usual, under such surroundings that frequent fluctuations were probable, and particularly until after the May option is eliminated from consideration. Many speculators, however, are getting out of the May deal in corn and hog products and are working in the September delivery as feeling more secure in that later month on the theory that reduced supplies will have most effect then. But it is hard to believe that the near future markets will be allowed to drop, from any better basis secured for them, more than temporarily, until the stuff is more freely sold ahead by the packers. Despite the fact that there was only a small loss in the stocks of the hog products at the beginning of the month it was a good showing for the selling interests after the large packing; the small receipts of hogs since must have permitted a further reduction in the stocks of the products. In-

deed, from the showing of the stocks of the hog products there was no reason for the late declining tendency for them, and the minute manipulation was withdrawn from them reactions in their prices came about.

The course of the hog product markets has had to do and will have more to do with the consumption of cotton oil than any other development. In the late bulging tendency of lard there was an enormous home consumption of the oil for the make of the compounds; a few days since the consumption of the oil fell off; with the subsequent recovery in lard there are signs of the oil absorption for compounds becoming again liberal. The compounds are diverting trade from pure lard on their very attractive buying price and this favorable to cotton oil, yet at the same time the supplies of pure lard held by distributors over this country and Europe are so much less than usual that the stocks of that product in first hands are kept down. The consumption of fat is not abated and it is a fair inference that the compounds must have lively trading as soon as buyers can feel secure over general market conditions for allied products.

The tallow markets of the country are quite strong this week, with active home consumption of the beef fat by the compound people, and very moderate supplies everywhere. The fact that the English market is down 9d. to 1s. this week for the tallow is of no moment because our home consumption would prove sufficient right along to absorb the productions under a normal condition of the lard market, in its influence over the associated fats. England yields in price for the beef fat because it is getting larger supplies of it from Australia and South America at the comparatively full prices paid for it, while substitute fats are being used there more freely on account of the cost of tallow. But the appearance of the tallow markets over this country, in implying strength, should increase the consumption of cotton oil by the soap trade, and in all probability the soap buying of the oil will enlarge when more activity sets in among the buyers of soap. Moreover tallow is likely to be well supported in price because the collections of rough fat are diminishing on account of the falling off in the consumption of beef through the higher prices for it latterly.

In consideration of the above outlined prospects there is no reason to expect other than an active home consumption of the cotton oil through the remainder of the season whatever the prospects of export trading, while this latter is bound to be of moderately active proportions; however, that it is not likely to be liberal.

The western compound people have not been buying much cotton oil this week at any point

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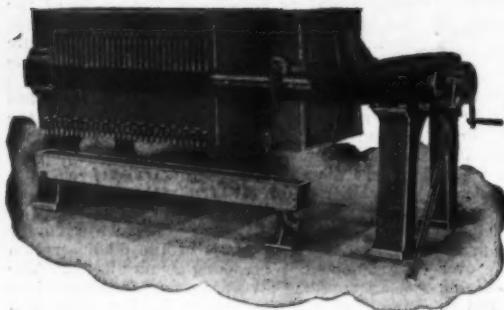
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For Perfect Filtration of Liquids,

For Use in Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, Abattoir, Soap Works, and Every Use where Rapid and Perfect Results are Essential.

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95 and 97 Liberty St.,

New York City.

as relying more upon their accumulations of it but that their supplies have been reduced considerably would appear to be clear after the large business in the compounds, and it is probable that some of them may soon become buyers. The compounds offer satisfactory profits even against the current cost of the cotton oil and oleo stearine, and yet they are lower than usual as against the pure lard in packages that come into competition with them; therefore there would be no reason why cotton oil should not have further material attention from the compound makers in the event of their pure lard market developing as expected.

Some of the foreign markets have bought limited quantities of the cotton oil in New York this week at as high as 42 1-2c. and even 42 3-4c. for prime yellow, April delivery; others bid 41 to 41 1-2c.; large lots are for the most part held to 43c. At New Orleans they have secured some prime yellow at 40 1-2 to 41c., and 41c. is nearer the market there, although to 41 1-2c. is asked, with good off yellow at about 40c. New York has sold good off yellow for export at 42c. There is no question but that Marseilles and general Mediterranean sources must have cotton oil, but the difference of opinion is over the volume to be taken. The German markets are quiet this week, as well as Rotterdam. The consumption of oils in the Dutch markets has fallen off somewhat as the butterine business there is rather quieter. Some sources in Europe bid 41 for prime yellow here for deliveries up to next December, but this would seemingly be only a speculative intent. The Hull (England) market is supporting the price of 25s. and there appears to be a rapid movement there of the productions. It is understood the Indian peanuts arriving out are more largely than expected of inferior quality, that many of them are in heated condition. These Indian peanuts are, of course, used more largely for soap purposes. When it comes to considering the relation of peanuts to the edible trade the African growth only has attention, while the larger part of the African are suited only for soap making.

Our southern mills are finding it a little

more difficult to get the outside prices of the previous week, although holding them firmly: there appear no sellers of crude, in tanks under 35c., but bids are reduced in instances to 35c., where in the previous week they were at 34 1-2c. The mills are steadily closing up and they are now offering small lots mainly. There is, of course, a large accumulation of the oil, but as in the hands of the prominent companies.

The New York market at this writing is 42 1-2c. for prime yellow, April delivery; possibly it would be hard to buy large lots at that; there are only small lots selling. The May delivery is held at 43c. to 43 1-2c. White is quoted at 46c.; and winter yellow at 46 to 47c. The sales are 3,500 bbls. prime yellow, April delivery, in several lots, at 42 1-2c.; 500 bbls. do., at 43c.; 300 bbls. do., May delivery, at 42 3-4c. to 43c.; 1,500 bbls. good off yellow at 42c.; 200 bbls. prime yellow, June delivery, at 42 1-2c.; 1,000 bbls. butter grade on p t; 600 bbls. white at 45 to 46c.; 900 bbls. winter yellow at 45 to 46c. At New Orleans, sales of 700 bbls. prime yellow at 40 1-2c.; 500 bbls. do., at 41c., and 500 bbls. good off yellow at 40c. At the mills sales of 25 tanks of crude at 34 1-2 to 35c.

LATER.—A further advance in the price of lard has not had as yet any influence over the cotton oil market, as demands for the oil are light, with only occasional small export orders reaching market rates. There are sellers of prime yellow in New York, April delivery, at 42 1-2, and May is offered at 42 3-4, and would bring 42 1-2; a light quantity of June delivery sold at 42 1-2.

COTTONSEED NOTES

The Panola Cotton Oil Co., Como, Miss., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by W. B. Taylor, W. R. Sledge, R. W. Bailey and others.

An oil well and fertilizer factory will be erected at Talladega, Ala.

The Lathrop Cotton Oil Co., Abbeville, Ga., will erect an oil mill.

WANTED

Agency for Germany to sell oil mill products—Cottonseed Oil, Meal, Cake and Cattle Feed stuffs.

Address, CARL LIEBER.

It is reported that an oil mill will be erected at Portsmouth, Va.

The Bainbridge Cotton Oil Co., Bainbridge, Ga., has been organized and will erect a mill.

P. A. Fitzhugh, of the Dallas Oil and Mfg. Co., New Roads, La., is interested in a recently organized mill company.

COTTONSEED FED CATTLE

A Western feeder was at one of the centers last week with two loads of choice beef steers for which he received \$6.50 and \$6.80, the top price paid for beef. These cattle were all short-horns, and were fed on cottonseed meal, bran and shelled corn, and the last thirty days the corn was soaked. In the eight months that these cattle were on feed they gained about 500 pounds. The load that sold for \$6.50 averaged 1,537 pounds, while the load that sold for \$6.80, the top price, averaged 1,444 pounds.

WANTS AGENCY

Carl Lieber, of Bremen, Germany, was a visitor to the offices of The National Provisioner this week. He is in this country for the purpose of securing the agency for cottonseed oil, meal, cake and cattle feed stuffs for Germany. He will make an extended trip through the country.

THE AMERICAN ATTRITION MILL AND STEEL CAKE CRUSHER

For grinding COTTON SEED MEAL and all other materials. :: :: :: Positively the ONLY up-to-date mill for OIL MILLS. :: :: :: These machines are designed by the V. P. of the company, who has been building Attrition Mills for 20 years. :: :: :: 95 per cent. of the Attrition Mills in use in Oil Mills are of his design. :: :: :: Material and workmanship the highest.

Hammered Shafts & Ball Bearings
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Built on Honor & Sold on Trial
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WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES TO

The American Engineering Co., Springfield, O.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION
*(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Aspegren & Co.)*

The foreign demand has fallen off decidedly during the last few days and the market is therefore left without some of the support from this quarter that it had last week. This has affected prices somewhat and the tone is not as strong as before, notwithstanding the advance in lard. Holders have difficulty in finding buyers for their oil except at reduced prices, but on the other hand we must say that there are very few who are willing to reduce their prices and most of them stick to their previous limits. Should lard advance materially a better demand for cottonseed oil from the compound lard makers is likely, but we think that for the moment both compound lard makers and foreign markets are pretty well filled up. That the foreigners do not buy anything like the quantities they used to is proven by the fact that notwithstanding the recent revival of the export demand, exports continue to fall off every week and they are to-day 212,000 bbls. behind last year's figures. If this continues until the end of the season, it would seem reasonable to suppose that the surplus to be carried over until next season would be rather heavy, but from now on we may have a better export demand than we had last year and that might possibly make up for the shortage so far. European stocks are not heavy and although we cannot expect Europe to stock up at the present high prices, we think they will be buyers right along of prompt oil, especially of the better qualities. As regards off-oil, it is thoroughly neglected on the part of the Europeans. The tallow and grease markets in Europe are on a much lower basis than ours and instead of coming up in price when we advance, the difference between our market and theirs is steadily widening. In fact, there is to-day about 1c. per pound difference between the price of tallow on the other side and the parity of the New York market. We look for a steady market next week with possible light fluctuations.

We quote to-day as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April, 42c. bid, 42 1-2c. asked; do, May, 42 1-4c. bid, 42 3-4c. asked; do, June, 42 1-2c. bid, 43c. asked; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 42 1-2c. bid, 42c. asked; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 45 1-2c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 45c.

Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 24s. 10 1-2d., showing an advance of 4 1-2d.

Prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, 34 1-2c. sales.

New Orleans market 40c. for off-oil and 41c. for prime oil.

NEW COLD STORAGE LAW

The New York Legislature passed and the Governor will sign the following very important cold storage law:

"The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"Section 1. The forest, fish and game law is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to be known as section one hundred and forty-one, which shall read as follows:

"Section 141. Wherever in this act the possession of fish or game, or the flesh of any animal, bird or fish, is prohibited, reference is had equally to such fish, game or flesh coming from without the State as to that taken within the State. Provided nevertheless that if there be any open season therefor, any dealer therein, if he has given the bond herein provided for, may hold during the close season such part of his stock as he has on hand undisposed of at the opening of such close season. Said bond shall be to the people of the State, conditioned that such dealer will not during the close season, ensuing, sell, use, give away or otherwise dispose of any fish, game, or the flesh of any animal, bird

or fish which he is permitted to possess during the close season by this section; that he will not in any way during the time said bond is in force, violate any provision of the forest, fish and game law; the bond may also contain such other provisions as to the inspection of the fish and game possessed as the commission shall require, and shall be subject to the approval of the commission as to amount and form thereof, and the sufficiency of sureties. But no presumption that the possession of fish or game or the flesh of any animal, bird or fish is lawfully possessed under the provisions of this section shall arise until it affirmatively appears that the provisions thereof have been complied with.

"Section 2. This act shall take effect immediately."

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,

NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants.

EXPORTERS

**Cotton Oil, Tallow
and Greases.**

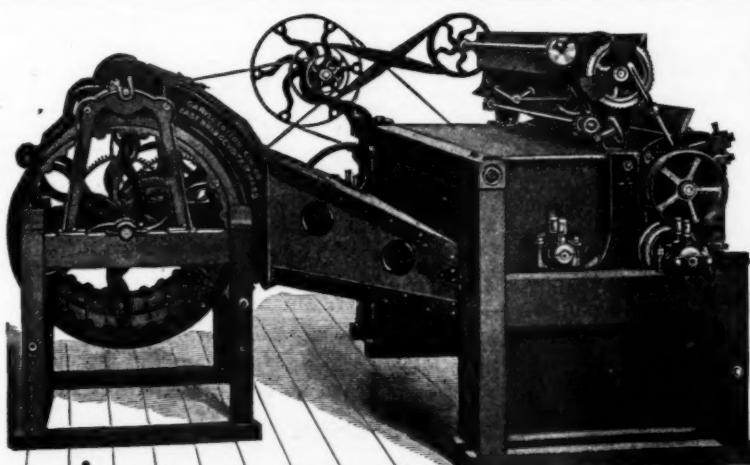
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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, U. S. A.

Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined



1902 Carver Linter

With Patent Automatic Feeders and Condenser

95 Per Cent of the Oil Mills Use Carver Machinery

We make cottonseed linters with feeders and condensers.
 " " hullers with ring oilers.
 " " feeders.
 " " linter and gin saw filers.
 " " " gummers.
 " " knife grinders.
 " " gins with feeders, condensers and elevators.

Carver Cotton Gin Co.,
EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS., U. S. A.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

HOW SUNDAY OPENING FAILED

The National Provisioner has fought the good fight and won the butchers' battle for Sunday closing. This paper's huge petition against Sunday opening, signed by women in the poor as well as in the wealthy districts—but chiefly in the poor ones—who buy the meats from the butcher, was a stone wall at Albany against which the arguments and statements of the opponents of Sunday closing were dashed to pieces. There was no way around it. Then again, the long petition of the New York City butchers, each of whom personally expressed his own wish on Sunday closing, stood out like a Gibraltar against the misstatements that the metropolitan butchers themselves did not wish this New York State Sunday Closing law. The National Provisioner's staff took the big city street by street, avenue by avenue, and butcher by butcher as they came. Less than a dozen, except in the small Kosher district of the city, wished the shops to open at all on Sunday. This paper showed that the purchasing women wanted closed shops and that the owners of the markets as well as their employees almost unanimously desired it.

THE WHY OF CO-OPERATIVE FAILURES

The failure of the Finnish-Swedish Co-operative Meat and Grocery Company in Michigan is but another illustration of the fact that co-operation without good management is a failure.

Buying is one business, and has its own fine points for economy and profit. Selling is another art, and has its saving features to the same end. General management is another gift. To combine all of these in one man is seldom done, and such a genius is seldom seen. Some people see big profits in a certain line. They see that profit as others make it. They think that they can jump in and do just the same thing. Well, they fail, and their inexperience at real fine business management shows itself in their inevitable failure.

MUNSEY "MOHICANS"

They haven't reached the last of the "Mohicans" yet. Munsey is putting one in on North street, North Adams, Mass. One in New London, Conn. One in the Mills Block, Pittsfield, Mass. There are already Munsey "Mohicans" at the following places:

New London, Conn.; Norwich, Conn.; New Haven, Holyoke and Worcester. They are to open very shortly stores in Bridgeport, Hartford, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, Yonkers and Newark.

Sir Thomas Lipton is the provision pattern, though Sir Thomas was not originally a magazine publisher. Maybe he will even things up by going into this line.

THE "BOB" VEAL CRAZE

Chief Inspector Henry E. Bramley, of the Watertown, N. Y., division of sanitary inspection for the health department while speaking of "bob" veal, the other day said:

"We have inspectors in each slaughterhouse at the stockyards and at all the markets. The men who are on the watch for 'bob' veal go on duty between 12:30 and 1 o'clock in the morning, as the meat shipments come in from the express companies.

"There is rarely any 'bob' veal found in the slaughter houses or in the possession of local dealers. It is brought in, as a rule, by express companies in their consignments of meat to cold storage houses or commission merchants. It is in Washington and Gansevoort markets that the greater part of the 'bob' veal is found. A larger proportion is seized in Gansevoort than in any of the other markets.

"The veal is sent by out-of-town shippers, and for that reason the inspectors keep a watch on the consignments. The men detect it principally by the weight test. The law specifies that a carcass must weigh 45 lbs. Again, they are guided by the condition of the meat and observe whether it is flabby or shrunken. Up the state the law requires veal to be four weeks old.

"Our inspectors are experienced men in their special line. Many of them have been in the butcher business, while others are veterinarians.

"Why shippers continue to send 'bob' veal here is a difficult matter to determine. There may be a demand for it, and I understand that many persons consider it a great delicacy, as quail on toast. That it is dangerous to health has been established beyond a doubt. To many persons ordinary veal is indigestible, and so far as 'bob' veal is concerned, persons eating it are often made ill to the point of death."

THE SHEEP AND GOATS PARABLE

The moral of the parable of the sheep and goats as applied to human nature is good. Hell is the devil's rendering plant for human goats. The Greeks call the factory "Tartaroo," or stewing furnace. It seems that nature divides goats and sheep into hard and soft hearted things, though both have horns and a tail. The goat idea is associated with the rendering business by Holy Writ, and the lamb with the immortality of things. Whether the fat of the four-legged goat will also fry in perdition and the sheep actually soar on high is not certain, though the ranch idea is hinted at in the cattle on the "four corners of the earth." Anyhow, the hard-hearted human is promised a goat sentence, which is an invitation to "eternal fire," as found in Matt. 25. Don't be a human goat. But save your carcass, and other people's feelings.

HOW LONG SHOULD A BEEF FAST BEFORE SLAUGHTER?

The London, England, butchers are exercised over the question: "How long should beef animals be fasted before slaughter?"

A beef inspector told a butcher this: "If they only knew it," he said, "the meat would both look and keep better if they (the butchers) would kill them straight from the farm."

The marketman's own experience was to the contrary. He found his meat firm up and keep better, and altogether have quite another appearance after being fasted for 24

hours, than killing animals with their stomachs full.

The editor of the "Meat Trades' Journal," commenting upon the controversy, makes the following observation: The weight of trade opinion is entirely against the inspector. The period of fasting varies, some saying 12 hours is enough, others 24 hours. We shall be glad to have the views of our readers hereon.

THE LAMB BANQUET OF PALM SUNDAY

Milwaukee, Wis., has a peculiar custom. It is the local habit of preparing mutton roasts on Palm Sunday.

That is the day when a banquet is served to relatives, and to the sponsors of children who, at the confirmation held that day, take the vows spoken for them by their sponsors on the day of their baptism. This confirmation is held at the churches, and it means that the sponsors then release the tacitly admitted guardianship which they exercise over the child from the day of baptism to the day of confirmation. The banquet follows the service at the church.

This is a nice practice. The custom is set by the Lutheran Church. Others follow it.

A ROLLING REFRIGERATOR WAGON

They have built a refrigerator wagon in St. Louis, Mo. It is 20 ft. long, 10 ft. wide, and 13 ft. deep. It will carry more than 12 tons (24,000 lbs.) of meat refrigerated. This rolling cold storage warehouse will hold 140 quarters of beef hanging on the hooks like in the cooler of a packing house. It is intended to haul city and other dressed beef from one refrigerator to another or elsewhere. It is a rolling refrigerator car. It is drawn by six horses. The wagon, empty, weighs 7,500 lbs. when loaded the lot weighs 32,500 lbs.—25,000 lbs. being meat.

A BAD MUTTON YEAR

This country is not the only one suffering from the absence of plenty of good mutton and lamb. Down in New Zealand, a land famous for its fine sheep, prime sheep continue to be very scarce, there are no really good fresh lightweight Canterbury sheep in the stores, and amongst late arrivals there seems an absence of carcasses at all approaching standard qualities. The only inquiries are for nice weight good class mutton, which buyers are inclined to pay good prices for, but cannot obtain.

On the continent of Australia the great majority of the carcasses have been of most unseeling character, a vast number being emaciated and poverty-stricken, utterly unsuited for export trade requirements.

The above conditions as disclosed by the reports of The National Provisioner will tend to raise prices here and elsewhere for the well finished sheep and lamb carcass.

An Ever-ready Glue

Here is a simple way to make a fluid glue which will keep for years: To produce liquid glue which will keep for years break pieces of glue and place in a bottle with some whisky. Cork tightly and set aside for a few days. This should be ready for use without the application of heat, except in very cold weather, when the bottle should be placed in hot water for a few minutes before using the glue.

A. LESTER HEYER, Curer, Smoker and Packer

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues. Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. No Connection With Any Other House

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

Commissioner Partridge is maintaining his reputation as a "bad talker." Speaking of the arrest of butchers for keeping open last Sunday, he said: "I'll say this, that I think a policeman who arrests a butcher or baker for a technical violation, such as selling food, is not as good an officer as the policeman who arrests a keeper of an opium joint, a dive, a den of vice or a gambling house." It is not very encouraging to a policeman when his commanding officer so comments on his fulfillment of his duty. The Commissioner should have said that an opium joint, etc., is a worse violation of the law than keeping a butcher shop open on Sunday, but because an officer who enforces the laws as they appear to him does not make him inferior to another who does the same thing in another direction. If the Commissioner's opinion was of any value it would appear that a policeman could not be a good officer unless he was in a precinct filled with dives and which he took a chance at closing.

About one hundred poultry dealers were summoned before District Attorney Jerome for a secret investigation. It is reported that health board inspectors were the subjects discussed.

Arthur N. Hanson, of Hanson & Carnes, manufacturers of beef extracts at 48 Hudson street, was arrested in a \$25,000 damage suit for the alienation of the affections of his partner's wife.

Richard Kenwood, of Montreal, one of the leading Canadian packers, was a visitor of Richard Webber's this week. Mr. Webber served his apprenticeship in the meat business with Mr. Kenwood, and as his visitor looked over the big Harlem Packing House he felt that he had had a very apt pupil.

With all the cry about high prices of meat, people are still eating it. Richard Webber's Harlem Packing House has had a rush all week that could only be compared to Christmas week. Nearly every department broke its sales record, and there were more customers than ever before.

A New York City dealer is opening a delicatessen store in the Ahles building, Bayside, L. I. Who is he?

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for the week ending Wednesday, April 9, 1902: Beef, 12,885 lbs.; veal, 7,108 lbs.; mutton, 740 lbs.; lamb, 155 lbs.; poultry, 3,600 lbs.; pork, 2,680 lbs.; assorted meats, 400 lbs. Total, 24,568 lbs.

NEWARK CLOSING SENTIMENT

President George Putscher, of the Benchmen's Association of Essex County (Newark), New Jersey, sends The National Provisioner the following report on the meat market situation over there:

"All butcher shops in Essex County will be closed all day on Sundays after June 1.

Members of the Butchers' Benchmen Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, at Basch's Hall, 210 Market street, and favorable reports were heard from the many different committee chairmen and 25 new members were enrolled under the Sunday closing banner. The association now boasts of a total of 250 members, all of whom are very much in earnest as to the work that they are doing.

Henry Hein, Charles Weiss and Charles Matthews, the three men appointed on the committee to draw up the petition that will be signed by those favoring the closing of their shops Sundays, after a certain date, reported that out of all the butchers in Springfield avenue, between the junction of that street and Twelfth street, only one, a man named Schmidt, said that he did not favor the benchmen's plans. All the others showed their willingness to do as the petition calls for, and all agreed to sign the agreement as soon as the committee would present it.

"Somehow similar reports were heard from the members representing the Oranges. All the butchers in their district have voiced sentiments agreeable to the association.

"There were able speakers from neighboring cities who told of the work being done in their respective territories. Among those who addressed the members were Thomas Rowan and George B. Kennedy, of Jersey City; William C. Wellman, the organizer of the Benchmen's Association of New York City; John Delaney, George C. Davis and John Donavan, also from New York. The petition which the benchmen are going to have the butchers sign has been drawn up, and is now being printed, and will be ready in a few days, when the committee will go to all the butchers and have their names affixed. It is the intention of the association to do all in its power to protect those who will sign the paper by prosecuting all those who sell meat on Sunday.

"There will be another meeting of the association at the same hall next Sunday at 3:30 o'clock, when all the reports of the committees will be heard, and the final work of completing their plans will be gone through."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The Pottstown, Pa., butchers have decided to raise the retail price of meat.

Simon J. Jorcak, of Thorndike, Mass., was held up by a highwayman. He jumped from his wagon and the outlaw skipped. Jorcak is a butcher.

William McNulty is suing Wm. M. Jones at Springfield, Mass., for invading his district; both are marketmen.

The folk at Camden, N. J., having become conscious of a stray piece of locally killed horse steak, now scrutinize all beef they buy.

The demand for stew meat is growing. Things are high.

State Veal Inspector Tiquim dropped into Binghamton, N. Y., last week, and got the city excited by that mere fact. "Bob" veal now and then gets the "Sherburne fright."

Butcher Cornell, at Woodhaven, N. Y., is making extensive improvements in his market.

Thomson's South Main street market opening at Asbury Park, N. J., was a crowd drawer. It made them "rubber."

Wholesale Butcher Darius Truesdale has bought a screw and spike factory at the Upper Dock, Ossining, N. Y. It is said that he will use the spikes to hold down wholesale prices and the screws to lift the retail "ditto."

Lester Adams, of the Norwalk, Conn., market of the Adams Provision Company, was a pretty sick man last week.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad is now a packer, having bought the Eastern Abattoir at Montreal, Can., for \$250,000.

The Benchmen's Association of Hoboken, N. J., is making the Sunday closing law a "live wire" for some of the local butchers.

Eddy & Street, the Providence, R. I., butchers, won their case against a defaulter on a meat bill for \$187.

The Central Market of Elizabeth, N. J., has set in a fine delivery service, and every lady wishes to be served.

Marketman William Kupper, at Sixth street, Davenport, Ia., put in \$600 improvements last week.

D. W. Whylock, the butcher at Contoocook, N. H., gives up, will close and return to Canada.

Cable Address,
"Rabbits, Liverpool"

NEW SHOPS

Mahlon Gonga opens a market at Albion Springs, Vt.

William Green will soon equip a meat market at Yorkville, Mich.

William Brandt is building a butcher shop at Fourth street, Davenport, Ia.

Edward Murray has opened his market on Main street, Hackensack, N. J.

Jacob Donker is the owner of the new market at Frank and Park streets, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mr. Brundage, of Rochelle, is opening a market in Holcomb, Ill.

Peter Suprenaut is to open a butcher shop in Holyoke, Mass.

Frank Politiski opens an up-to-date market at Morehead, Minn.

E. B. Hughes has opened his meat market at Napa, Cal.

Henry and Arthur Mason are now in their new meat market at Northfield, Mass.

M. A. Sybert has opened his meat and provision store in the Auditorium Building, Sisterville, W. Va.

M. H. Helms & Son re-opened their butcher shop at Willsboro, N. Y.

R. Boeler has just opened a meat market on Madison street, Eau Claire, Wis.

U. C. Inlow's new market at 117 South Washington street, Crawfordsville, Ind., began business a few days ago.

BUSINESS CHANGES

A. D. Cox has sold his Front street, Port Jervis, N. Y., market, fixtures, etc., and gone West.

A. Wise bought Harry Teeters' interest in their market at Alliance, O.

Walter Wilkerson now owns Ed. Hopkins' market at 19 Center street, Ashtabula, O.

Mayor Short has leased and will re-open the old W. O. Luce market stand at Bay Shore, N. Y.

Frank Shackett, of Weybridge, has bought the market of Sullivan & Ryan at Main street, Middletown, Vt.

D. H. Carver purchased L. B. Goodman's meat market at Lestershire, N. Y.

E. C. Nelson is owner of the equity in the Walnut Grove, Minn., market run by Jacobs & Nelson.

Samuel Cook has sold his market at Maple avenue, Rockaway, N. J., to Frank Dobbins.

Amazing Slaughter of Bulls

No less than 400 bull fights were fought in Spain from March to November, 1901. Some 3,000 bulls and more than 5,000 horses were killed in the ring during the year.

The value of the animals killed was about \$150,000. The chief bull fighter receives about \$400 for each tourney. These expenses, pay of assistants, etc., foot up a total of \$2,400,000, which just equals the total salary list of the Spanish school teachers.

Huckster Butcher License Void

Judge Sanders, of Paducah, Ky., has decided that the city ordinance requiring huckster butchers to pay a license of \$2 per day to sell meats, is unconstitutional. The case was that of the City vs. Sam Cohen, huckster.

A. B. C. Code,
4th Edition.
Reference, the Bank of Liverpool, Limited.

ISAAC GRACE, Jr.

353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

LIVERPOOL

POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Any information readily given as to pecking weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

THE LAWS OF WARRANTY AS APPL YING TO SALES OF PROVISIONS

(By Louis Lande, LL.B., of 290 Broadway, Member of the New York Bar.)

Ordinarily in the sale of existing goods, where there is neither fraud nor an express warranty, the buyer takes the risk of their quality and condition.

No warranty of any kind can be implied from the fact that a high price was paid for the goods. "Caveat emptor" (let the buyer beware) is the rule of our law.

But in the sale of provisions for immediate domestic use, the law holds the seller responsible for the sound and wholesome condition of the articles which he sells on the ground that butchers, grocers and others, who furnish by retail the usual supplies for the families of customers, are from the nature of their business acquainted, or are bound to be acquainted, with the quality of the articles in which they deal, and on the further ground that such an obligation is necessary to the preservation of health and life.

But there is a very plain distinction between selling provisions "for domestic use" and selling them as articles of merchandise, which the buyer does not intend to consume, but to sell again. Such sales are usually made in large quantities and with less opportunity to know the actual condition of the goods than when they are sold at retail. The law, therefore, holds wholesale provisioners liable—not on the theory of their knowledge, but on the ground that a seller of an article manufactured by him for a particular use—impliedly warrants it against all such defects as arise from his unskillfulness, either in selecting the materials or in putting them together and adapting them for the required purpose. Therefore, one who prepares meat for the wholesale market may be said to come within that rule, because he purchases the cattle, determines whether they are healthy and in proper condition for food, and upon his skill in dressing and preparing the meat for transportation; its quality and condition as an article of diet for the consumer largely depends.

This warranty being implied by law and not expressed by the parties must be taken advantage of promptly on the discovery of the defective condition of the goods by the purchaser, who must either return or offer to return them to the seller. Acceptance of the goods does away with the implied warranty.

These are the rules of law where the sale of the goods is in the absence of fraud or malice on the part of the seller. Where, however, he had knowledge of the diseased condition of the meats or other provisions and of the probable results to the consumers, then the seller may be held criminally liable in addition to paying damages in a civil action.

Sec. 408 of the New York Penal Code provides that "A person who, with intent that the same may be used as food, sells or offers or exposes for sale any article whatever which to his knowledge is tainted or spoiled, or for any cause unfit to be used as such food, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

And there are two instances on record where provision dealers have been prosecuted and convicted for selling tainted meats.

In 1864 one Parker was indicted and convicted for selling 500 pounds of beef which proved to be unwholesome and diseased and "not fit to be eaten by man." Parker's defense was that the beef was sold by him at wholesale and not for domestic consumption, but the Court refused to recognize this defense, saying:

"To protect the health of citizens is as much the duty of the State as to protect their limbs or their lives from the acts of wrong-doers, and if a man knowingly sells unwholesome and diseased beef for human food he is guilty of a crime."

In the case of People vs. Goodrich, the physicians for the defense testified that the eating of the meat does not always cause apparent sickness, but the Court said:

"Dealers in tainted provisions have no right to palm off their noxious articles until

they have prostrated those who eat them by actual sickness. The people must be protected against the sale of unwholesome provisions by the punishment of persons who deal in them, although nobody be made 'apparently' sick by eating them."

The fact that there are no later cases of prosecution on record is a credit to the provision dealers, and it is in the hope that knowledge of the liabilities and punishments incurred will deter those to whom no other argument can appeal that this article is written.

SUNDAY LAWS FOR THE SALE OF FOOD IN VARIOUS STATES

Arizona has no Sunday law.

Colorado has no inhibition to sell articles of food or merchandise on Sunday.

California repealed the Sunday law in the year 1883 and since that time allows the sale of articles of food, necessities of life and merchandise on Sunday.

Dakota allows the sale of meats until 10 a. m.

Florida, while the statute prohibits the manner of public selling, allows the sale of comforts and necessities of life.

Idaho Territory allows all manner of public traffic except during the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Massachusetts allows bake shops and those engaging in the sale of butter, cheese and eggs are permitted to keep their places of business open on Sunday before 10 o'clock in the morning and between the hours of 4 and 6:30 p. m.

Minnesota allows the sale of articles of food before ten o'clock in the morning. This statute is similar to the statute in this State prior to 1901.

Nevada has an open Sunday, except theatres, play houses, races and gaming.

New Hampshire permits the sale and traffic of milk, bread and necessities of life during the entire day.

In New Mexico butchers may sell meat all day Sunday.

Pennsylvania permits the sale of food and necessities of life before 9 a. m. and after 5 p. m.

Wyoming Territory permits the sale of articles of food, necessities of life and merchandise on Sunday.

The following States permit Sabbatarians, who conscientiously observe Saturday as their

Sabbath, to pursue their business without hindrance or molestation.

Arkansas exempts persons keeping any other day religiously from the provisions of the statute forbidding the sale of articles of food, necessities of life or merchandise on Sunday. In 1885 this law was repealed, but by reason of the progression of the Seventh Day Baptists and Adventists, the law, in 1887, was restored.

Connecticut—Sabbatarians who conscientiously observe Saturday, are free from the penalties of the law prohibiting labor and the sale of articles of food on Sunday.

Indiana allows all who religiously observe the seventh day of the week to sell, etc., or keep open their places of business.

Iowa has a stringent Sunday law and allows all who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week to keep open their business.

In Kansas observers of Sunday are permitted to keep their places of business open on Sunday.

In Kentucky if a person observes any other day of the week he is permitted to conduct his business on Sunday.

In Maine those who observe the seventh day of the week are permitted to work or sell articles of food on Sunday.

In Michigan those who observe the seventh day are allowed to pursue their business.

In Missouri the statute provides that any person who observes any other day may pursue his business, etc., on Sunday.

In Nebraska the statute allows all who observe the seventh day of the week to conduct their business on Sunday.

New Jersey exempts those who observe the seventh day of the week from the provisions of the statute which prohibits labor or sale of merchandise or articles of food on Sunday.

In Ohio those who observe the seventh day of the week can perform labor and pursue their business unmolested.

In Rhode Island Jews and Christians who observe the seventh day of the week may pursue their ordinary avocations.

In Texas seventh day observers can conduct their business on Sunday.

Wisconsin exempts seventh day observers from the Sunday law.

THERE IS ONLY ONE PRESVALINE

IN USE SINCE 1877

GET THE GENUINE.

PACKERS, BUTCHERS & SAUSAGE MAKERS. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

C: FOR CURING AND CORNING.
B: FOR BOLGNAS, FRANKINTERS, ETC.
A: FOR FRESH MEATS, PORK SAUSAGE, POULTRY.

AB EXTRA: FOR SUMMER & SMOKED SAUSAGE.
B XXX: FOR CHOPPED MEATS, CUTS ETC.
TRIPE: KEEPS FRESH AND PICKLED TRIPE.

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THE PRESVALINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NEW YORK. 41-43 WARREN ST. L.

CHICAGO. 190 Michigan St.

SAN FRANCISCO. 775 MISSION ST..

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Horenstein, J., 11 and 13 Cannon st.; to Morgenstern Bros.	\$710
Smith, R., 228 Clinton st.; to Morgenstern Bros.	40
Stahelut, Hy., 1325 Tremont ave.; to A. Silver	1,000
Trachtenberg & Sperling, 188 Forsyth st.; to H. Brand	100
Yablonsky, N., 114 Essex st.; to L. Heinsfurter	200

Bills of Sale.

Bruno, S., 224 Chrystie st.; to F. Basile Goetz, M. D., 65 Sheriff st.; to L. Rothmann	20
Solomon, H., 424 Amsterdam ave.; to L. Sieherman	450

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Faith, J. W., 331 Marcy ave.; to E. M. Whitehouse	650
Melin, N., 10 Tompkins ave.; to S. Cohen	100
Reitter, G., 141 Nassau ave.; to B. Reitter	290
Richmiller, H., 317 7th ave.; to H. Quell	400
Wormser, M., 1113 Fulton st.; to G. Levy	400

Bills of Sale.

Davis, L., 1945 Fulton st.; to M. Fishman and J. Fried	565
Dorman, W., 662 Fulton st.; to W. Reiss	65
Rober, E. N., 1129 3d ave.; to H. Elsen	nom.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Hansen, A. E., 259 William st.; to C. Sturberg	250
Heading, G. P., U. S. Hotel; to W. Ottman & Co.	3,045
Kleine, W., 611 E. 138th st.; to H. Leisman	800
Langen, H. E., 2117 Amsterdam ave.; to J. P. Pape	2,000
Abrams, J., 30 Rivington st.; to Polansky & Alperstein	250
Friedman, N., 45 Stanton st.; to H. Hiller	60
Hammer, I., 19 Lispenard st.; to E. R. Biebler	835
Hesse, A. & Co., 126-128 5th ave.; to P. Worms, (R)	10,700
Katz, Chas., 112 Eldridge st.; to M. Braunstein	185
Korn, B., 348 E. Houston st.; to H. Aschner	300
McDonald, J., 92 South st.; to R. Lehmann	225
Sabiro, M., 22 Bond st.; to E. R. Biebler, (R)	72
Stein, H., 114 Bowery; to A. Potruch	800

Bills of Sale.

Bernstein, L., 143 E. Broadway; to Kadershin & Goldstein	275
Drew, Jas. W., 341 W. 17th st.; to J. W. Drew	1
Keiley, H. A., 1746 2d ave.; to L. E. Cole	1
Levin, Lippman & Zuckerman, 2059 8th ave.; to M. O. Aker	3,000
Robert, H., 26 Suffolk st.; to S. Lakowitz	200
Rein, F., 1901 Lexington ave.; to Hy. Rein	1
Silvagni, A., 37 E. 13th st.; to A. Panta	155

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Atous, F. H., 59 Carlton ave.; to Droste & Co.	114
Laughlin, J. & J. Ducker, 246 Nassau ave.; to J. Inselmann	1,400
Moje, H. T., 481 Myrtle ave.; to P. R. Schumacher	575
McManus, P., 79 Atlantic ave.; to G. E. Lovett	420

Bills of Sale.

Thermann, A., 849 Marcy ave.; to A. Siebrecht	\$2,800
Tuschak, S., 15 Moore st.; to R. Tuschak	250
Vesco, E., 770 3d ave.; to R. Vesco	nom.

BUSINESS RECORD

ALABAMA—W. E. Stroud, Gadsden, meat; mortgage on outfit, etc., \$750.
ILLINOIS—J. H. Butler, Grayville, butcher; succeeded by Fred Wise.
INDIANA—J. B. Byard, Bicknell, meats, etc.; succeeded by B. P. Barnes.—A. R. Herkless, Rushville, meat; real estate mortgage, \$2,000.
KENTUCKY—Joseph Burger, Lexington, meat; chattel mortgage, \$330 (covering fixtures).

MAINE—Samuel M. Libbey, Bangor, peddler of provisions; dead.—M. Peisson, Leonminster, meats; sold this store to Edward L. Wright.

MASSACHUSETTS—Robert Britton, Attleboro, fish; succeeded by William H. Foster.—James Garvey, Belchertown, meat; sold out.—S. E. Pierce, Middleboro, fish; now associated with Charles P. Tripp, under style Seventh Ward Market, P. Renaud, Southbridge, retail meats; dissolved. P. Renaud continues. J. T. Ward, South Framingham, provisions; succeeded by Bradway & Murphy.—Charles F. Brown, Worcester, meats; sold out at auction.—S. Levine, wife of Abraham, Boston, provisions, etc.; filed certificate, etc.—S. M. Feinberg, wife of Alex., Chelsea, provisions, etc.; filed certificate, etc.—August W. Malmgren, Fitchburg, provisions, etc.; mortgage, \$985 (stock and fixtures).—Mary J. Snell, Lynn, provisions, etc.; has filed married woman's certificate).—Maddox Market Co. (not inc.), Marlboro, provisions; Wesley E. Maddox, individually, chattel mortgage, \$150.—George H. Ferguson, Quincy, provisions, et ux.; chattel mortgage, \$160.—Mrs. Mary E. Jefts, Worcester, meats; attached and keeper in.
MICHIGAN—G. H. Lawrence, Lansing, meats, etc.; succeeded by George Chandler.—Verne E. Sears, Lansing, meats, etc.; succeeded by Pearl Fry.—Grice & Bitz, Coldwater, meats, etc.; real estate mortgage, by A. W. Grice, individually, \$700.—Chas. M. Glover, Mt. Clemens, fish; chattel mortgage, \$100.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Oliver Laplante, provisions, etc., Manchester; if interested inquire at office (25).—Frank H. Wildes, Nashua, provisions; if interested inquire at office (27).
NEW YORK STATE—Thompson & Hemmer, Lockport, meats; succeeded by Edwin Thompson.—Pratt & Darling, Palmyra, meat; L. S. Pratt dead.—Frank Goddean, Dannemora, meats; dead, \$1.

NEW YORK STATE—Thompson & Hemmer, Lockport, meats; succeeded by Edwin Thompson.—Pratt & Darling, Palmyra, meat; L. S. Pratt dead.—Frank Goddean, Dannemora, meats; dead, \$1.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Retail Butchers' Association of Columbus, O., at the last meeting went into the matter of meat prices. The members of the association were advised to get their prices up.

The Racine, Wis., Grocers' and Butchers' Association is prospering. Several new members have been added to the list of members. The annual state convention met at La Crosse Wednesday and Thursday.

The Hancock, Mich., butchers have just formed an association at a meeting to arrange the plan of the picnic at Calumet, in August. The officers elected are: Wm. J. James, chairman; Edward Payne, secretary; M. L. Funkey, treasurer. The Hancock butchers held another meeting on the evening of March 27. The butchers of the county held their picnic at Hancock last summer and it was a great success. It is proposed to make this year's event as successful as the last one.

The Grocery and Provision Dealers' Association of Lynn, Mass., are considering the matter of early closing.

Several of the "boss" butchers were present at the last meeting of the Benchmen's Association of Essex County, held at Newark, N. J. It was decided to hold the next meeting in two weeks.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

W. C. Walker's market has been burned at Denver, Colo. The loss was about \$500. No insurance.

The Wall Street Meat Market at Boulder, Colo., has been destroyed by fire. The loss will reach about \$2,000.

The meat market of Mr. Davis, at St. Elmo, Tenn., was burned down a few days ago.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

John Stone Herrick, the well known marketman at Broadway, Lawrence, Mass., is dead at the age of 54 years.

L. S. Pratt, the marketman at Palmyra, N. Y., has gone to his final home.

Wm. G. Stahlnecker, who carried on a meat business years ago in New York City with his father, died at his home, 52 Woodworth avenue, Yonkers. He was ex-Mayor of Yonkers. He was at one time a member of Congress.

Fred Bohanon, the butcher at 4316 Washington avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., shot himself in the head last week.

Thomas Beck the well known provision man at Washington, D. C., died last week. He was at one time a member of the provision house of Moore, Foote & Co., of Detroit, Mich. He was 76 years old.

\$1,000.00 IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them 100 TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from sellers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.



LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts for the week ending Friday were 20,000; last week, 26,000; same week last year, 29,000. All butcher grades are selling 10 to 30 cents higher, light butcher weights of either sex scoring strongest advance; good feeders steady; common feeders and stockers lower. Quotations: Choice natives, 6.50 to 7.05; medium grades, 5.50 to 6.50; butcher cows and heifers, 3.50 to 6.50; Texas and Indian meal-fed steers, 4.80 to 6.20; stockers and feeders, 3.00 to 5.35.

Hog receipts for the week were 31,000; last week, 37,000; same week last year 57,000. Prices Friday were at top notch for the week and 20 higher than last Friday. Tops are quoted at 7.20; bulk, 6.70 to 7.10; lights, 6.50 to 6.90; pigs, 5.60 to 6.60.

Sheep receipts for the week were 14,000; last week, 18,000; same week last year, 27,000. Sheep values are keeping pace with other meats, the advance for the week being about 20 cents, well distributed among all classes. Native lambs are quoted at 6.50 to 7.00; western lambs, 6.40 to 6.85; wethers, 5.40 to 5.85; yearlings, 6.00 to 6.30; fed ewes, 4.90 to 5.30; Texas clipped sheep, 4.50 to 5.30.

Slaughterers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,500	10,300	4,400
Fowler	400	4,600	800
Schwarzchild	2,500	4,500	1,800
Swift	2,200	7,700	1,900
Cudahy	1,900	5,500	1,100
Ruddy	400	...	300
Butchers	400	200	400

OMAHA

Union Stock Yards,

CATTLE.—This has been high week of the season for fat cattle. Notwithstanding the liberal receipts, the market advanced 15 to 25c. the first half of the week, and although prices dropped back 10 to 15c. the latter half of the week the general run of beef steers are fully a dime higher than toward the close of the past week. Cow stuff has also been in very active demand and strong all week while the market has been rather dull, and easy on the common canning grades. Veal calves are notably firm and bulls, stags, etc., generally a shade stronger than a week ago. Business in stockers and feeders has been of rather liberal proportions this week and prices have ruled strong for all desirable grades, both heavy and light. On the other hand, common light stuff has been slow sale right along at very unsatisfactory prices.

HOGS.—The market has ruled active and higher all week although closing quotations show no very radical advance as compared with a week ago. Supplies have been tolerably liberal, but the demand is apparently as keen as it ever was, and the decent offerings have met with a ready sale every day. Packers still pay a good premium for heavy and butcher grades, but owing to the smaller percentage of common light and underweight loads the range of prices is growing smaller. Local packers are paying almost Chicago prices for the hogs and as a result the receipts of hogs from western Iowa appear to be increasing. The situation is certainly bullish and there are no present indications of much lower prices for some time.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week have been somewhat smaller than a week ago or a year ago, but the general market has not shown very much change. Muttons are quoted 10 to 15c. higher than toward the close of the past week, but lambs as a rule are selling in about the same notches. Clipped stock is selling 40 to 60c. lower than wooled. Feeder sheep and lambs continue in very active demand and strong with very limited offerings.

ST. JOSEPH

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 8, 1902.

Receipts of cattle last week, 6,982; previous week, 5,527; same week a year ago, 5,053. Good fat beesves were in the majority, while light steers were in light quota. The demand was good and trade ruled active, with the week closing with prices 10 to 15c. higher. Common and medium cows and heifers declined 15 to 25c., while good heavy grades sold firm. Best strong weight feeders were in demand at values held strong, but all other grades of stock cattle sold 15 to 25c. lower.

Supplies of hogs last week, 34,001; preceding week, 28,604; like week year ago, 25,683. The quality of the hogs was of the usual late good standard and while weights showed a slight decrease with the former week they averaged around five pounds heavier than a year ago. Early in the week prices scored a good advance, but on Wednesday and Thursday the gain was lost, which was not repaired on the following two days. To-day prices ranged from 6.65 to 6.95, with the bulk of sales at 6.65 to 6.85.

Arrivals in the sheep pens last week, 17,000; previous week, 22,254; same week year ago, 14,594. Colorado lambs made up a heavy proportion of the receipts, while mutton grades were scarce, with natives in insignificant supply. Prices had an upward trend most of the week and the week closed with a general advance of 15 to 25c. Receipts for Monday and Tuesday of this week, 18,500, the majority of which were Colorado lambs. The market is good and strong as compared with last week's finish. To-day Colorado sold up 6.85, with the bulk at 6.60 to 6.80, with most of the Colorado yearlings at 6.00. Colorado wethers brought 5.60 to 5.75 and the ewes fetched mainly 5.40. The singles of 75-pound clipped Texas wethers sold at 5.00.

FIRE IN BORAX PLANT

There was a fire in the factory of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, Monday night. It was caused by the oil pipe which supplies the roaster with fuel oil bursting, the oil flooding the lower floor of the building and taking fire, causing a fiercely hot conflagration. On account of the heat and water much of the machinery was badly damaged, but owing to the fact that the factory is of the Ransome system of concrete construction, the building itself suffered no injury and the company will be delayed only a few days in promptly filling orders.

ANTI-OLEO BILL REFERRED

In the House on Wednesday, Mr. Henry, of Connecticut, asked unanimous consent to take the anti-oleomargarine bill from the Speaker's table. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Burleson, of Texas, objected, and it was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

"More Mohicans"

Munsey is opening a Mohican—ment, grocery and provision store—at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It is at 39 Main street.

EVOLUTION IN CATTLE

The business methods of the range cattlemen are now in a state of evolution that will result ultimately in an all-year season instead of the summer and fall season, as heretofore. This is evidenced by the growing frequency of shipments to this market of western cattle direct from the ranges of the Northwest. Chicago has received more of this class of livestock during the past three months than in any similar period since this market was founded.

Several years ago this movement began in Texas, when a number of cattlemen began to feed so as to have something for market during the winter and spring months. The Texas cattlemen looked further for feed than his unmowed pasture; he began to plant forage crops which were harvested to be fed in connection with more concentrated foods. The idea was, primarily, to systematize the work so as to ship to market at any time instead of limiting the shipments to the months when cattle were fattened exclusively upon green pasturage.

While the initiative was taken by the Texas cattlemen, this movement has spread rapidly to the western and northwestern ranges, where some corn and great quantities of hay and other roughage are grown and harvested. The native grasses of Montana and the Dakotas make an ideal cured hay that is conceded by some feeders to contain more nutritive properties even than the clover hay of the corn belt. The northwestern range country is one of unestimated richness, and with the resources fully developed the cattlemen of that section will become an important factor in the beef market every month in the year.

Another reason why this evolution or progression is so rapid is that the range cattle men are improving their herds by the purchase of pure-bred bulls or buying stock cattle of a better grade than formerly. Last fall at the Minnesota state fair nearly 300 head of pure-bred Shorthorn, Angus, and Hereford cattle were sold at auction, and the bulk of them went to the ranches in Minnesota, Montana and the Dakotas for the improvement of the herds; the sales of purebreds have continued up to the present time, every sale, no matter where held, having a good representation of range men.

Of the hay-fed western rangers received in Chicago recently one lot of 40 head from Marysville, Mont., averaged 1,244 lbs., and sold for \$6, and nine loads from Drummonds, Mont., sold at \$4.90@\$5.50, including feeders at \$5.25. These cattle traveled 1,600 miles and were on the road eight days, yet they arrived here in such good shape that they were in competition with stuff fattened in the corn belt.

Idaho shippers will soon be on the market with alfalfa-fed cattle, and others will come from western Montana. This is manifestly more profitable than feeding high-priced corn, and the ranger is showing his acumen by shaping his business so as to meet the market at all times. He is "strictly in it," so to speak, and the prediction made a year ago that he would be one of the powers in the fancy cattle market is very near fulfillment.—Chicago Drovers Journal.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
ROOM 705 GREAT NORTHERN BUILDING

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, April 2.	15,886	804	28,580	16,213
Thursday, April 3.	9,370	1,088	23,823	10,505
Friday, April 4.	2,168	623	17,480	2,734
Saturday, April 5.	56	11	8,860	730
Monday, April 7.	18,079	406	23,716	16,477
Tuesday, April 8.	3,098	4,164	14,695	11,587
Wednesday, April 9.	14,500	906	26,000	20,000

Shipments—

Wednesday, April 2.	3,912	17	1,502	795
Thursday, April 3.	4,469	82	3,985	4,016
Friday, April 4.	3,419	237	6,992	410
Saturday, April 5.	678	1	3,123	873
Monday, April 7.	2,714	8	8,447	1,465
Tuesday, April 8.	1,793	125	5,087	2,444
Wednesday, April 9.	3,000	40	7,500	1,000

Range of Cattle Values

Extra good beefeves, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.	\$6.50 @ 7.49
Good to choice beefeves, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	5.75 @ 6.50
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.	5.25 @ 6.25
Plain to common beef steers.	5.00 @ 5.50
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	4.60 @ 5.25
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.	4.50 @ 5.50
Fair to medium feeders.	4.00 @ 5.00
Plain to fair light stockers.	3.75 @ 4.25
Bulls, good to choice.	4.50 @ 5.75
Bulls, common to medium.	3.50 @ 4.50
Good fat cows and heifers.	5.50 @ 6.00
Good cutting and fair beef cows.	4.00 @ 5.00
Common to good canning cows.	2.00 @ 3.00
Veal, calves, common to fancy.	5.00 @ 6.00
Corn fed western steers.	6.00 @ 7.00
Fed Texas steers.	5.50 @ 6.50
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.	3.75 @ 4.50

Range of Hog Values

Extra prime heavy.	\$6.85 @ 7.87 1/2
Selected medium and heavy butchers.	6.75 @ 6.95
Good to choice heavy packing.	6.70 @ 6.85
Fair to good heavy packing.	6.60 @ 6.75
Good to choice heavy mixed.	6.70 @ 6.90
Good to choice light mixed.	6.50 @ 6.70
Assorted light, 150 to 190 lbs.	5.55 @ 6.65
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.	5.50 @ 6.00
Rough, stags and throwouts.	4.50 @ 6.00

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.	\$5.25 @ 5.80
Good to choice native wethers.	5.35 @ 5.75
Medium to choice mixed natives.	5.00 @ 5.50
Good to prime western muttons.	5.40 @ 5.80
Fair to choice fat ewes.	4.75 @ 5.25
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.	4.25 @ 4.75
Culls, bucks and tail end lots.	3.50 @ 4.00
Plain to choice yearling feeders.	4.50 @ 5.00
Native lambs, poor to fair.	5.50 @ 6.00
Native lambs, good to fancy.	6.00 @ 6.60

Packers' Purchases Last Week

Armour & Co.	22,400
Anglo-American	5,500
Boyd & Lunham	5,000
Continental Packing Co.	6,600
T. J. Lipton & Co.	4,800
G. H. Hammond & Co.	5,200
Nelson Morris & Co.	5,200
Swift & Company	21,400
S. & S.	5,200
City butchers	5,800
Total.	87,600

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—A seasonable reduction in the receipts of hogs has taken place. The demand, however, holds good, and although the provision market reacted considerably prices for hogs have been well sustained. We look for moderate receipts during this month, and see no good reason why prices should not hold up to the top notch. It will require

considerable speculation, in our judgment, however, to put prices materially higher during the next few months, but we believe the demand will equal the supply during the summer months, and we would not be surprised to see still higher prices.

CATTLE.—Cattle receipts continue moderate, and under a good demand prices continue to advance, until they are making new records almost every week, and there is no change in sight for the near future, as far as we are able to judge.

SHEEP.—The market for sheep and lambs is also strong at about the best prices of the year. We look for fairly liberal receipts during this month, but moderate receipts during May, when we expect to see still higher prices for everything in this department.

PROVISION LETTERS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazurus & Co.)

Green meats are not offered freely, and prices show an advance over last quotations. There has been a fair trade in picnics both green and cured.

We quote to-day's market as follows:

Green hams, 10-12 av., nom. 10 1-2; do, 12-14 av., nom. 10 1-2; do, 14-16 av., nom. 10 1-2; do, 18-20 av., nom. 10 3-4; green picnics, 5-6 av., nom. 7 3-8; do, 6-8 av., nom. 7 3-8; do, 8-10 av., nom. 7 3-8; green N. Y. shoulders, 10-12 av., nom. 7 1-2; green skinned hams, 18-20 av., nom. 11 1-2; green clear bellies, 6-8 av., nom. 10 3-4; do, 8-10 av., nom. 10 1-2; do, 10-12 av., nom. 10 1-4.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

There is little change in the oleo market this week, business has been light, and the course of the market is very much dependent on the question whether Congress will enact the Oleomargarine Bill, which has been adopted by the Senate and is now before the House of Representatives. If this bill should become a law and take effect July 1, the exports of oleo from this country are likely to be larger than they have been in the past, but if the law should not be enacted, the tendency of oleo oil ought to be toward higher prices, same as is the case in provisions.

Neutral lard is held strong, in sympathy with the provision situation, and cottonseed oil is strong, particularly for future delivery.

PATENTS

695,990. Press-Box. George W. Zoder, Boyce, La. Filed Feb. 27, 1901. Serial No. 49,129.

696,031. Canning Device. William H. Fredericks, Portland, Ore. Filed July 2, 1901. Serial No. 66,892.

696,133. Refrigerating Chamber. James Crabtree, Birkenhead, England. Filed Sept. 30, 1901. Serial No. 77,030.

696,154. Evaporator. Camden L. Wilcox, West Williamsfield, O. Filed Sept. 25, 1901. Serial No. 76,489.

696,218. Labeling Machine. John R. Whitehurst and Frederick W. Wild, Jr., Baltimore, Md. Filed May 11, 1900. Serial No. 16,276.

696,222. Process of Refining Resins, Oils or Fats. Fritz Arledter, New York, N. Y. Filed July 16, 1901. Serial No. 68,517.

696,495. Method of Preserving Eggs. Johan A. Rylander, Norrkoping, Sweden. Filed Sept. 20, 1901. Serial No. 75,750.

696,506. Rendering Apparatus. John C. W. Stanley, London, England. Filed June 12, 1901. Serial No. 64,314.

696,550. Can-Soldering Machine. James D. Cox and Frank A. Oden, Bridgeton, N. J.; said Odin assignor to Cox Brothers & Company, Bridgeton, N. J. Filed Jan. 18, 1901. Serial No. 43,794.

696,588. Machine for Treating Hides or Skins. Franklin J. Perkins, Woburn, Mass., assignor to Vaughan Machine Company, Boston, Mass., a corporation of West Virginia. Filed Oct. 2, 1901. Serial No. 77,268.

696,628. Disintegrating Machine. Archibald A. Dickson, Toronto, Canada. Filed May 8, 1899. Serial No. 716,046.

TRADE-MARKS

37,976. Red Bone Marrow and Malt Extract. Virol, Limited, London, England. Filed Feb. 10, 1902. Essential feature: The word "Virol." Used since April, 1899.

38,018. Shaving-Soap and Shaving-Cream. Fred B. Gradderton, Darien, Conn. Filed Jan. 31, 1902. Essential feature: The representation of a capped tube crossed by the representation of a razor and by the representation of a shaving-brush. Used since Jan. 24, 1902.

38,019. Soap and Oils for Treating and Softening Leather, Hides and Hair. Edwin A. Warren, St. Paul, Minn. Filed Dec. 26, 1901. Essential feature: The word "Limberine." Used since July 1, 1900.

38,020. Laundry Soap. Maple City Soap Works, Monmouth, Ill. Filed Nov. 12, 1901. Essential feature: The words "Monday Morning." Used since March 1, 1898.

38,022. Liquid Smoke Distilled from Wood. E. H. Wright & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Filed Jan. 7, 1902. Essential feature: The representation of a grove of trees with the foliage simulating smoke, and a smoking ham suspended in said foliage. Used since Jan. 1, 1896.

38,039. Lard and Lard Compound. Armour & Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 3, 1902. Essential feature: The words "White Cloud," associated with the representation of the head of an Indian. Used since Feb. 1, 1902.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
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What They Say of It.

San Francisco, May 14, 1898.
"The National Provisioner."

Enclosed please find our check on Bank of California of this city. We have received the book and find it very valuable. We think no gluemaking should be without one. Yours truly,

Pacific Bone, Coal & Fertilizing Co. A. Haas, Manager.

From "The Scientific American."

The manufacturers of glue have made special effort to keep their methods and processes as secret as possible; so that the literature on the subject is very limited. Nearly every manufacturer has some little arrangement, machine or device which enables him to economize in some way or other, so that "The National Provisioner" has done wisely in collecting the writings of men who are entirely familiar with the various processes of making glue and gelatine. ("The National Provisioner" not only collected the writings of experts, but ordered the same at considerable expense.—Ed.) The result is a very helpful book, which may be regarded as one of the most important contributions ever made on the subject. The book is handsomely printed and bound and is well illustrated. It also includes a complete list of manufacturers and dealers in glue and gelatine in the United States and Canada.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

MONDAY, APRIL 7.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	\$9.62½	\$9.62½	\$9.40	\$9.47½
July	9.72½	9.72½	9.53½	9.57½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

	May	July	8.87½	9.00	8.70	8.75
					8.77½	8.87½

PORK—(Per Barrel)—

	May	July	16.55	16.70	16.25	16.42½
					16.43½	16.57½

TUESDAY, APRIL 8.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	May	July	\$9.42½	\$9.50	\$9.40
				9.55	9.62½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

	May	July	8.75	8.82½	8.67½
				8.87½	8.95

PORK—(Per Barrel)—

	May	July	16.40	16.45	16.25
				16.55	16.60

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	May	July	\$9.50	\$9.60	\$9.50	\$9.60
				9.60	9.70	9.60

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

	May	July	8.87½	8.90	8.85	8.90
				9.60	9.70	9.60

PORK—(Per Barrel)—

	May	July	8.87½	8.90	8.85	8.90
				9.00	9.05	8.97½

THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	May	July	9.67½	9.70	9.62½	9.65
				9.72½	9.80	9.72½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

	May	July	8.97½	8.97½	8.92½	8.95
				9.07½	9.10	9.05

FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	May	July	9.10	9.72½	9.67½	9.67½
				9.80	9.82½	9.77½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

	May	July	8.97½	9.00	8.97½	8.97½
				9.10	9.12½	9.10

PORK—(Per barrel)—

	May	July	16.62½	16.70	16.62½	16.65
				16.82½	16.87½	16.80

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.56
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	18.25

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.56
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Moo turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Solid

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Clari-
Superior.....	\$3.10
Sed......	3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	1.00

BARREL BEEF.

	18
Ham sets.....	18
Insides.....	14
Outsides.....	12½
Knuckles.....	14½
Reg. cloths.....	11½

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

	12-14 av. a
Skinned hams.....	12½
Shoulders.....	11½
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a
Breakfast bacon.....	15

PACKERS' BUNDRIES

	a 10½
Hocks.....	a 5½
Dry salt spare ribs.....	2½ a 3
Pork tenderloins.....	19 a
Pork loins.....	a 12
Spare ribs.....	7 a 7½
Trimmings.....	a 7½
Boston butts.....	a 10
Cheek meat.....	5 a
Leaf lard.....	10½ a
Skinned shoulders.....	a 9

BUTTERINE

	F. O. B. Chicago.	F. O. B. Kansas City.	
No. 1.....	13	No. 1.....	12½
No. 2.....	15	No. 2.....	14½
No. 3.....	17	No. 3.....	15½
No. 4.....	18	No. 4.....	16½

CURING MATERIALS

	4½ a 5½
Refined salt peter.....	10½ a 11½
Borax, crystal to powdered.....	7½ a 8
Borax.....	8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle.....	a 3½
White clarified.....	a 4½
Plantation granulated.....	4½ a 4½
Yellow clarified.....	a 4
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 22 lbs.....	\$2.20
Eng. packing, in bags, 22 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan gran., carlots per ton.....	2.75
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

SAUSAGE CASINGS

	a 16
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a 5½
Beef bungs, each.....	a 12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 45
Hog bungs—	
Medium, each.....	a 4½
Small, each.....	a 1½
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	a 2½

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 7.

	Beefs.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,228	—	2,011	11,213	7,250
Sixtieth st.	2,260	166	7,821	11,476	376
Fortieth st.	—	—	—	—	11,900
West Shore Rail.	2,669	61	—	549	—
Lehigh Valley Rail.	1,738	—	—	—	2,914
Balt. & Ohio Rail.	61	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	—	91	52	—
Totals	9,965	227	9,923	23,290	22,440
Totals last week	9,778	285	9,580	31,361	29,227

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO APRIL 7.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Georgie	—	—	5,600
Nelson Morris, Ss. Umbria	—	—	2,000
Nelson Morris, Ss. Oceanic	—	—	3,000
Swift & Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	—	1,250
Swift & Co., Ss. Canadian	—	—	900
Swift & Co., Ss. Manitou	—	—	1,140
Swift & Co., Ss. Mesaba	—	—	1,312
Schwarzschild & Ss. Georgie	375	—	—
Schwarzschild & Ss. Manitou	207	—	1,200
Schwarzschild & Ss. Mesaba	225	—	1,200
Schwarzschild & Ss. St. Paul	—	—	1,100
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Georgie	375	2,039	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Manitou	217	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Mesaba	215	—	—
G. R. Hammond Co., Ss. Canadian	—	—	700
Miscellaneous, Ss. Pretoria	5	—	—
Miscellaneous, Ss. Trinidad	57	120	156
D. G. Culver, Ss. Antilia	8	—	—
Total exports	1,687	2,159	19,558
Total exports last week	1,379	1,508	7,515
Boston exports this week	492	344	—
Baltimore exports this week	367	—	—
Portland exports this week	1,031	1,000	—
To London	1,231	—	4,852
To Liverpool	2,137	3,383	13,450
To Glasgow	136	—	—
To Southampton	—	—	1,100
To Bermuda and West Indies	73	120	156
Total to all ports	3,577	3,503	19,558
Total to all ports last week	5,405	4,681	16,411

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$6.35@\$7.00
Medium to fair native steers	5.45@ 6.25
Common and ordinary native steers	4.50@ 5.40
Oxen and stags	3.50@ 5.75
Bulls and dry cows	2.00@ 5.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.30@ 5.75

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected	100 lb. @ 6.75
Live veal calves, good to prime, lb.	5.50 @ 6.00
Grassers	" "
Buttermilks	" "

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	@ 7.25
Hogs, medium	@ 7.25
Hogs, light to medium	7.25 @ 7.40
Pigs	@ 7.25
Roughs	6.25 @ 6.30

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

State lambs, best	7.50 @ 10%
State lambs, medium to fair	7.00 @ 7.25
State lambs, culs.	6.00 @
Export sheep	6.25 @ 6.50
Bucks	@ 4.75
Medium sheep	6.00 @
Spring Lambs	5.00 @ 6.00

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy	104 @ 10%
Choice native, light	10 @ 10%
Common to fair, native	10 @ 10%
Choice Western, heavy	9 @ 9%
Choice Western, light	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair, Texan	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Good to choice heifers	8 1/2 @ 9
Common to fair heifers	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice cows	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair cows	8 1/2 @ 8
Good to choice oxen and stags	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags	7 1/2 @ 8
Fleshy Bologna bulls	7 @ 7 1/2

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime	@ 12
Veals, good to choice	11 @ 11 1/2
Calves, country dressed, prime	8 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	7 @ 7 1/2
Calves, country dressed, common to medium	6 @ 6 1/2

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, heavy	@ 9
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@ 9
Hogs, 160 lbs.	9 1/2 @ 9
Hogs, 140 lbs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

State lambs, choice	6 @ 13
State lambs, medium, to good	12 @ 12 1/2
State lambs, common to fair	11 @ 11 1/2
State lambs, culs.	9 @ 10
Sheep, best	10 @ 10 1/2
Sheep, good	9 @ 9 1/2
Sheep, fair to medium	9 @ 9 1/2
Spring Lambs	5.00 @ 7.00

DRESSED POULTRY

ICED.

Turkeys—West'n hens, average best	12 1/2 @ 13
Turkeys—Western young toms average best	11 1/2 @ 12
Turkeys—Poor to fair	8 @ 10
Chickens, Phila., aqua broilers, per pair	60 @ 80
Fowls, Western, dry picked, avge. best	12 @ 12 1/2
Fowls, Dry, Western, scalded, avge. best	12 @ 12 1/2
Fowls, Southwestern	9 @ 12
Fowls, Western, poor to fair	9 @ 11 1/2
Old Roosters, per lb.	8 @ 8 1/2
Spring Ducklings, per lb.	28 @ 30
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.	2.00
Squabs, mixed, per doz.	2.25
Squabs, dark, per doz.	1.50

FROZEN.

Turkeys—No 1, young hens	16 1/2 @ 17
Turkeys—Young toms	16 1/2 @ 17
Turkeys—No. 2	11 @ 12
Caponas, fancy, large	17 @ 18
Chickens—Large, soft-necked, fancy	13 1/2 @ 14
Chickens—Average, No. 1	12 @ 12
Chickens—No. 2	7 @ 8
Broilers—Dry picked, No. 1	17 @ 18
Broilers—Scalded	15 @ 16
Fowls—No. 1	11 @ 11 1/2
Fowls—No. 2	7 @ 8
Ducks—No. 1	14 @ 15
Geese—No. 1	10 @ 11
Geese—No. 2	12 @ 13
Ducks—No. 1	10 @ 11
Geese—No. 2	12 @ 13
Geese—No. 1	10 @ 11

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	12 @ 13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	12 @ 13
Smoked, hams, Heavy	12 @ 13
California hams, smoked, light	9 1/2 @ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	12 @ 13
Dried beef sets	16 @ 17
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	16 @ 17
Smoked shoulders	9 @ 9 1/2
Pickled bellies, light	11 @ 11 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy	10 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western	12 @ 13
Fresh pork loins, city	12 @ 13

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, prime, per lb.	① 13
Roosters, young, per lb.	① 11
Roosters, old per lb.	① 9
Turkeys, per lb.	① 14
Ducks, average Western, per pair	70 @ 80
Ducks, average, Southern, per pair	60 @ 70
Geese, average, Western, per pair	1.00 @ 1.25
Geese, average, Southern, per pair	75 @ 90
Pigeons, mixed, per pair	20 @ 25

GAME

English snipe, per doz.	.2.00 @ 2.25
Golden plover, per doz.	.2.25 @ 2.50
Grass plover, per doz.	.1.50 @ 2.00
Wild ducks, Canvas, per pair	.1.50 @ 3.00
Wild ducks, Redhead, per pair	.1.50 @ 2.00
Wild Ducks, Mallard per pair	.40 @ .60
Wild Duck, Teal, blue wing	.40 @ .50
Wild duck, common	.30 @ .40

FISH

Cod, heads off, steak	4 1/2 @ 6
Cod, heads on, market	2 1/2 @ 3
Halibut, white, frozen	9 @ 12
Halibut, gray	2 @ 12
White Halibut	12 1/2 @ 15
Bluefish, live	8 @ 10
Eels, skin on	3 @ 5
Eels, skinned	7 @ 10
Lobsters, large	14 @ 15
Lobsters, medium	11 @ 12 1/2
Mackerel, Spanish, large	11 @ 12 1/2
Mackerel, frozen, large	17 @ 18
Haddock	3 @ 4
Flounders large	4 @ 6
Boiling Bass	18 @ 20
Bass, striped, medium	11 @ 12 1/2
Southern sea bass, live	10 @ 12 1/2
Western salmon, steel head	28 @ 35
Chinook Salmon, live	9 @ 19
Salmon, silver, frozen	25 @ 30
King fish, Southern	25 @ 30
Pompano	18 @ 22
Scallops, large, dry	2.00 @ 2.50
Scallops, medium	11 @ 12 1/2
Red Snappers, small	11 @ 12
Red Snappers, large	10 @ 10
Sheepshead	8 @ 10
White Perch	10 @ 12
Sea Trout	10 @ 12
Smelts, green	10 @ 12 1/2
Smelts, frozen, No. 1	5 @ 6
Carolina Buck Shad	20 @ 25
Carolina Roe, Shad	40 @ 45
Virginia Buck, Shad	18 @ 20
Virginia Roe, Shad	35 @ 40

BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.	31 @ 30 1/2
Creamery, firsts	29 @ 29
Creamery, seconds	28 @ 28
Creamery, lower grades	26 @ 27
State dairy, half tubs, fancy	25 @ 25
State dairy, half tubs, firsts	25 @ 25
State dairy, tubs, seconds	25 @ 25
State dairy, tubs, etc.	24 @ 24
Western imitation cream, fancy	23 @ 23
Western imitation cream, firsts	23 @ 23
Western imitation cream, low grades	24 @ 24
Western factory, choice	23 @ 23

No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.00
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.35
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .50
Branded skins.....	piece .50

SAUSAGE CABINQS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	.80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	.60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	.44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @ 22
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls., per D. F.O.S.....	45
Hog, American, 1/4 bbls., per D.	45
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.	45
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	17
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	16 1/4 @ 3 1/2
Beef, rounds, per lb.	12 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	8
Beef, bungs, per lb.	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	57
Beef, middles, per set f. o. b. N. Y.	50
Beef, middles, per lb.	50
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	9 @ 12
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	6 @ 16
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @ 4 1/2

SALT PPETRE

Crude.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	14
1 extra.....	14
1.....	13
1X moulding.....	12
1X.....	11 1/4
1X.....	10
1X.....	9
1X.....	21
1X.....	17
1X.....	16
1X.....	15
2.....	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	2.40
Black, spent, per ton.....	13.50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.25
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground.....	2.37 1/2
Tankage, 9 and 10 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00
Tankage, 8 and 10 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00
Tankage, 7 and 10, p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.50
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.50
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate.....	23.50
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	10.50
Axotine, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.30
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs. spot.....	2.90
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot.....	2.97 1/2
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.85

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	\$8.95
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00
Muriate potash, 80 per cent. ex-store.....	1.88
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.06
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	2.05 1/2
Sylvinit, 2d to 3d per cent. per unit, S. P.	39

OCEAN FREIGHT

Liverpool. Glasgow. Hamburg	Per Ton. Per Ton. Per 100
Canned meats.....	10/ 15/ 12
Oil cake.....	7/ 6c. 11
Bacon.....	10/ 15/ 12
Lard, tierces.....	10/ 15/ 12
Cheese.....	15/ 25/ 2 M
Butter.....	20/ 30/ 2 M
Tallow.....	10/ 15/ 12
Beef, per tierce.....	2/ 3/ 12
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6 2/ 12
Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers berth terms, Apr. 1/7 1/2 @1/9 Cork for orders Apr. 2/14@2/3.	

SPICES

Whole. Ground	
Pepper, Sing, black.....	13 1/2 14 1/2
Pepper, Sing, white.....	22 23
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20 1/2 21 1/2
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14 18
Pepper, shot.....	15
Allspice.....	7 1/2 10
Coriander.....	3 1/2 5
Mace.....	42 45

CHEMICALS AND SOAP MAKERS SUPPLIES

7 1/2 p. c. Caustic Soda, 2c. for 60 p. c.	
7 1/2 p. c. Caustic Soda, 2.10 for 60 p. c.	
60 p. c. Powdered Caustic Soda, 2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98 p. c. Pure Alkali, 1c. for 48 p. c.	
48 p. c. Caustic Soda Ash, 1.90 lb.	
48 p. c. Carbonate Soda Ash, 1 1/2 c. lb.	
Borax, 8c. lb.	
Talc, 1 1/2 c. to 1 1/2 c. lb.	
Palm Oil in casks, 5 1/2 c., bbl. 6c. lb.	
Green Olive Oil, 5 1/2c. to 5 1/2c. gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 5 1/2c. to 6c. gallon.	
Green Olive Oil Flocs, 5 1/2c. lb.	
Cochin Coconut Oil, 8c. lb.	
Ceylon Coconut Oil, 7 1/2c. lb.	
Cottonseed Oil, 43c. to 44c. gallon.	
Rosin: M., \$3.25; N., \$3.75; W. G., \$4.20; W. W., \$4.35 per 280 lbs.	

LARDS IN NEW YORK

Western steam.....	10.05
City steam.....	9.55@9.75
Refined, Continent.....	10.20
Refined, South America, tcs.....	10.75
Refined, South America, kegs.....	11.90
Compound.....	7%@8@7%

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BUTCHER FIXTURES, ICE BOXES, and all kinds of
Office Work of Every Description.Dealer in **BUTCHER TOOLS and SHOW CASES.**542 FLUSHING AVE., Bet. Marcy and Nostrand Aves., BROOKLYN, N.Y.
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DETROIT, MICH.

NEW YORK CHICAGO

LONDON

HOG MARKET

CHICAGO—Receipts, 25,000; mostly 10c. higher, \$6.60@6.70.
ST. LOUIS—Receipts, 2,500; 5c. higher; \$6.65@6.75.
INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts, 2,000; 5@10c. higher; \$6.75@6.75.
KANSAS CITY—Receipts, 5,000; 5@10c. higher; \$6.70@6.75.
OMAHA—Receipts, 7,000; mostly 5c. higher; \$6.40@6.50.

EAST BUFFALO—Receipts, 30 cars; 5@10c. higher; \$6.80@6.80.**CLEVELAND—Receipts, 20 cars; 10c. higher; \$7.10@7.25.****LIVERPOOL MARKETS**

Liverpool, April 11.—Closing.—Beef firm; extra India mess 83s. 9d. Pork firm; prime meat Western, 72s. 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 50s. Bacon firm; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 47s. short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 47s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 47s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 46s. 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 48s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 48s. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., firm, 37s. Lard firm; prime Western in tierces, 40s.; American refined in pails, 49s. 3d. Butter—Finest United States firm, 95s. Cheese firm: American finest white, 53s.; American finest colored, 54s. Tallow—Prime city steady, 29s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits firm, 32s. 6d. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. 1 1/2d. Petroleum—Refined steady, 7 1/2d. Linseed oil firm, 31s.

Cottonseed oil—Hull refined—Spot steady, 24s. 10 1/2d. Tallow—Australian in London, steady, 31s. 3d.

Our Yellow Book**The Manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil and Allied Products****The Price of the Book is \$3 per copy****TABLE OF CONTENTS****COTTONSEED OIL MANUFACTURE**

- a The fundamental principles of oil milling.
- b A systematic analysis of cake indispensable.
- c Extremes of temperatures in cooking the meals equally wasteful.
- d Short time pressing baneful in its results.
- e The steam pressure gauge an important factor.
- f The recording thermometer used to indicate past conditions present in heater.
- g Pressure and its correct application in the obtaining of extractable oil.
- h The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
- i Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
- j The difficulty experienced in treating meals.
- k Hints to practical oil millers with regard to pressroom appliances and methods.
- l Refining and filter press classification.
- m Evils attending the use of the hair mat.
- n Hard cake and measures for its prevention.
- o The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.

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